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PROCEEDINGS OF THE FORTY-FIFTH

ANNUAL CONVENTION



AMERICAN INSTITUTE
OF ARCHITECTS

—1911—

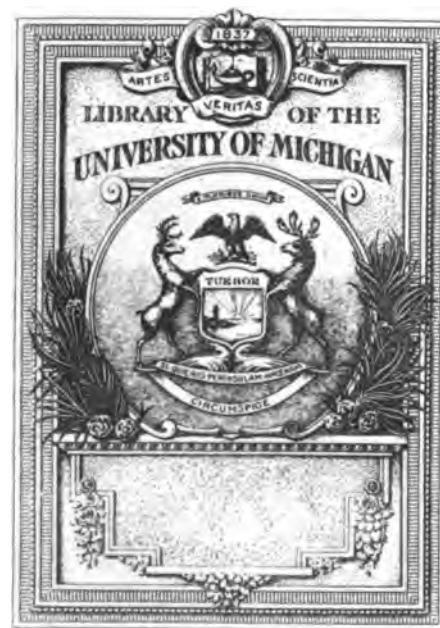






TABLE ON WHICH TREATY OF PEACE WAS SIGNED IN THE OCTAGON, 1815
PRESENTED BY THE SAN FRANCISCO CHAPTER

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

FORTY-FIFTH



ANNUAL CONVENTION

OF THE

AMERICAN INSTITUTE

OF ARCHITECTS

Held in the New Willard Hotel, Washington, D. C.
December 12 to 15, 1911.



PUBLISHED BY THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS, A. I. A.
GLENN BROWN, EDITOR.

**THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS
THE OCTAGON
WASHINGTON, D. C.**

**WASHINGTON, D. C.
GIBSON BROS., PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS
1912**

Convention Proceedings

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
FORTY-FIFTH ANNUAL CONVENTION
OF THE
AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *December 12, 1911.*

The Convention was called to order at ten o'clock a. m., by President Pond.

FIRST SESSION.

The President: Ladies and Gentlemen of the Convention: Commissioner Johnston, who was to have welcomed us to Washington on this occasion, has been called away on matters of important duty, and he will be represented by Mr. William Tindall, the Secretary, who, for a great many years—I think since 1860—has been associated with the Commission in Washington. Mr. Tindall will offer a word of welcome.

ADDRESS OF MR. TINDALL.

MR. PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS:

You cannot regret any more sincerely than I do that Commissioner Johnston is not here to represent himself. I belong to that class of orators in whose hands the pen, while not mightier than the sword, is much nimbler than their tongues.

None of the phases of harmony to which the human mind has given form has been productive of more durable or pleasing expression than that which specially relates to the province of the architect, who meets the aspiration of mankind for structural designs in which utility and grace combine.

St. Paul's Cathedral in London; Saint Peter's in Rome; the Pyramids in Egypt, and the Parthenon at Athens whose didactic influence on structural art has been immeasurable, are first in our minds when we think of the countries they severally adorn. The architect of to-day has not been less resourceful and alert in meeting the practical and aesthetic need of his time, and will not miss the reward his achievement deserves, nor the like association of his work with the national identity.

The National Capital should represent the best attainments in architectural skill as well as in governmental administration. It will expand in correspondence with the growth of the country at large, and its physical improvement should have the benefit of the best artistic counsel and service obtainable, in order that its development may be aesthetically in keeping with that progress. As it will doubtless be the fortune of some of your members to lead and aid in this work, you can display no more patriotic interest than in making the most of the opportunity this visit affords, outside of the special object of your presence here, to familiarize yourselves with the situation. This is your city as completely as it is ours, and every homestead in the Union is a full partaker in its glory, or reproach, as it meets or fails to meet the reasonable expectations of critics as a symbol of its country's greatness.

The Commissioners of the District of Columbia are honored by the opportunity to greet this distinguished and representative body of American Architects, and in their name, and that of the people of the District, I have embodied their welcome in the following little quatrain:

We tender you the city's keys,
With all the term implies,
And if you did not have our hearts
We'd lend you them likewise.

The President: We thank the Secretary for thus welcoming us to our own home.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

The American Institute of Architects is assembled once again in convention. It is the function of this assemblage, through pronunciamento and carefully considered enactments, to minister to the welfare of the Institute and, incidentally though inevitably in so doing, minister to the wellbeing of the profession at large, for the status of the entire architectural profession in America is determined by the pulse beat of the American Institute of Architects. A realization of this fact must fill the Institute members with a certain sense of responsibility.

Let us hope that the deliberations of the Forty-Fifth Convention may be conducted with the same idea of advancing ethical and aesthetic standards and in the same spirit of mutual concession and harmony which prevailed in San Francisco one year ago.

Animated and forceful debate is to be welcomed for its invigorating and clarifying qualities, but the many-sided problems which are liable to seek solution at this time should be discussed altogether upon their merits, without personal animus, and respectful consideration should be paid any idea which is advanced for the general good. Ideas, and not individuals or committees, rule in the American Institute of Architects. Too often, when the activities of the Institute have been under consideration, both in convention and in public and private discussion, it has been assumed that the officers or the board or the committees were trying out some special scheme of their own, whereas in fact they were endeavoring solely to carry out the instructions of the Convention. Although the By-Laws give the Board of Directors almost unlimited authority to act for the Institute between Conventions, it, in reality, seldom does act in other than its executive and judicial capacity. Officers, boards, and committees find sufficient exercise for their powers in performing the duties prescribed in the Constitution and By-Laws and in trying to carry out the expressed will of the Institute. In short, officers, boards or committees do not make laws or rules for the Institute, but the Institute, in convention, makes the laws or rules, and officers, boards, and committees endeavor to put them into execution; let this be remembered in discussing the questions which may arise, or in commenting upon the activities of any executive branch of the Institute.

The committees of the Institute deserve the most grateful recognition. The time and energy spent by many committees in carrying out the will of the Institute is exceeding great, and only the initiated can appreciate the continuing sacrifice. The committee chairmen of necessity bear the brunt, but their labors may be lightened by sympathetic support within the committee. Therefore, for the good of the cause, may your President suggest that hereafter any committeeman who feels the shroud of apathy drawing around him, or one who, by ill health is incapacitated, or one who for any reason cannot come to his task with clean hands, should resign and let active, pure blood fill the place.

Under our expanding conditions committee work is bound to become more and more complicated and burdensome to the individual, and therefore, it seems to your President that the office of the Secretary not only, and as speedily as possible, should be put upon a modern business basis, but should be equipped to be the center of committee operations, all material being gathered by subordinates in the office, formulated and disposed under the direction of the various committee heads.

This means increased expenditure, but in no other manner it would seem, can the growing committee work be prosecuted to the relief of the individual and the welfare of the Institute.

It seems desirable at this time to reaffirm certain of the principles for which the Institute stands, that the wilful perversions of many and the ignorance of few, mainly outside of, though sometimes within, the organization, may not serve to lessen the good influence the Institute seeks to exert.

The American Institute of Architects stands as guardian of the interests of the client and the community quite as much as of the welfare of the individual practi-

tioner and the profession generally. Its codes are to protect the client as well as the architect. Its fundamental ethical principle is based upon the idea of justice and fair dealing as between man and man, be they architect and client or architect and architect—upon a recognition of individual rights and individual duties. If schedules are established it is not that the Architect may have a lever with which to pry loose undeserved money from the client—but that both client and architect may have an authoritative basis upon which to compute values. If codes of ethics are formulated it is that the unthinking and morally untutored may know what always instinctively has guided the actions of unselfish and fair-minded men—and themselves be guided. If competition codes have been put into effect—it is not that the rights of the client be interfered with, or the liberty of the architect be limited, but that the duties of each under the premises may be made manifest—and if the schedule and canons of ethics are incorporated in the competition code—it again is not to curtail the right of the client, but to suggest to him that under the rule of common decency he has no right to play one architect as a pawn against another, or seek to command the highest technical and professional skill at a price at which the scantiest and most indifferent service cannot be given honestly.

The operations of the code to date would seem to indicate that the public recognizes their worth and inherent justice to a wider extent than does the profession even, for in a multitude of instances clients, upon seeing the code, have voluntarily modified their programme, while in more than one instance an "unprofessional" competition has been conducted because the architect involved did not attempt to familiarize the client with the code—or because the architect involved did not wish a fair competition, relying on "personality" and "pull" to land the prize.

Another principle on which the Institute firmly rests is that in its membership shall be included only men of the fullest moral and intellectual stature—men who will not betray their clients—men who will not try to deceive themselves—men who hold the welfare of the community paramount to their own or their client's individual interests—men who know the value of beauty and decency as a communal asset, and are willing to make sacrifices for the ideal—men who know that the relationship between personal morality and the power to create ideal beauty, in the individual, is very intimate—men who know that the capacity to appreciate ideal beauty rests upon a groundwork of broad culture and deep sentiment rather than upon commercial success. The defection from its ranks of men wanting the above qualities, cannot permanently or long, if at all, cripple the work of the Institute, even though in popular estimation they hold an exalted place in the profession. The strength of the American Institute of Architects lies not in the number, but in the moral and artistic calibre of its members. Personally your President would hail the time when the correct apprehension and application of the ethics of business and of competitions and of the schedule shall be as a matter of subconscious performance in the mind of the practitioner and the period of the Institute reunions be given up to the cultivation of the social amenities and the development of the sociological, ethnical and aesthetic phases of architectural art. Personally your President would rather, in

this, his final address, consider the aspect of our American civilization and the possibilities of its adequate expression in architecture, but the reports from various committees of the board indicate that certain ethical questions are ripe for discussion and cannot be ignored by the President—at this time, and he therefore, without arguing the case, suggests and he hopes needlessly, that the Convention consider seriously, unimpassionedly and impersonally all phases of the matter before changing radically the essential ideas underlying any code of the Institute; consider carefully if a backward moral step will result from the change; consider if in any sense just relations between man and man will be impaired. Whatever has tended to impede healthful action may well be cut away, but consider carefully before touching the vital parts. If any phase of the Competition Code, so called, comes under consideration, please remember that individuals, many of them, and Chapters even, have come into the Institute knowing the full meaning and bearing of that code, and intending to live up to it—and let this fact have weight with the older members—remember too that great municipalities are favorable to it, one at least having introduced it into its charter—remember that great corporations and institutions have considered it favorably, and that only politics and ignorance have condemned it in principle—and let this fact count in your deliberations. Clear up ambiguities in all the codes but maintain all standards of fairness and justice in personal dealing.

Some little time since the American Institute of Architects was jocularly denominated a "gigantic trust"—in some quarters this "soft impeachment" was regarded seriously—so seriously indeed that your President was asked to refute the charge in print. Certain it is that the American Institute of Architects is not a monopoly for it does not contain all the morally minded and technically skilled members of the profession. Indeed, there are many outsiders who consider themselves ethically and aesthetically superior to any individual and collective exhibit the Institute can make. The aesthetic phase may be ignored now, but how do they square the ethical? Their position seems to be that of one who rises early, surreptitiously reads his neighbor's newspaper and returns it properly folded to the door step, enjoying the fruits of the neighbor's toil without sharing the cost. Less than one-fifth of the number of so-called practicing architects of the United States are in the Institute, and this little one-fifth asks to be permitted to turn over to the big four-fifths the work of any client who does not desire to play fair. At the same time the Institute in no way presumes to interfere with the right of individual contract on the part of one of its members. This attitude hardly smacks of monopoly or of trade unionism. The Institute is not unfair when it suggests—yes insists—that at least the minimum rate prevail in competitions. Ignoring the great economic waste involved in competitions for which the client never can compensate, the minimum rate is none too large for the service of men of Institute caliber, whether in the Institute or out, and it is fully within the province of the Institute as an altruistic body to aid a man in the establishment of his rights and in the accomplishment of his duties. A man may have a legal right to sell himself for less than the value his creator intended should be placed upon him—but he has no moral right and no body of morally minded men is going

to organize to aid and abet him in his self-prostitution. The Institute has saved many a man from himself. Your President deplores again the seeming necessity for referring to these matters of professional ethics which should long ago have stirred minds and consciences to subconscious activity and have not.

Your President had the honor to represent the Institute at the Ninth International Congress of Architects in Rome—being also one of those delegates to represent the Government of the United States. Matters pertaining to the Congress are fully set forth in the Committee reports. It also was the good fortune of your President to be present at the Council dinner and at the opening session of the Royal Institute of British Architects—where he had the honor to second the vote of thanks to the President, Leonard Stokes, for his excellent inaugural address. The cordial reception of your President shows the high esteem in which our Institute is held. Messages of kindest regards were given to your President—to transmit to this body. The problems which the Royal Institute of British Architects is called upon to solve much resemble our own and every forward step we take aids them, as every advance they make reacts as a direct benefit to us.

Your President cannot refrain from referring at this time to the loss which not only he personally, but the whole Institute, sustained in the untimely death of John M. Carrere. Especial mention of Carrere's enthusiastic work and unselfish service to the Institute was made in the President's Address one short year ago. To-day he is not with us, but his gentle spirit is upon us as a benediction. The Institute has lost a power and every member has lost a friend.

The programme is so full that your President refrains from further intruding upon the time of the Convention.

The President: Next in the order of business is the announcement of the Committees to whom addresses and reports will be referred. The list is as follows:

COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS OF DELEGATES.

Frank H. Holden, <i>Chairman</i> ,	New York Chapter.
Wm. A. Bohnard,	Cleveland Chapter.
Wm. B. Ittner,	St. Louis Chapter.

COMMITTEE ON PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

C. Howard Walker,	Boston Chapter.
George M. Anderson,	Cincinnati Chapter.
Norman M. Isham,	Rhode Island Chapter.

COMMITTEE ON REPORT OF BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

C. Grant LaFarge,	New York Chapter.
John Hall Rankin,	Philadelphia Chapter.
F. E. Wetherell,	Iowa Chapter.
Carl F. Gould,	Washington State Chapter.

COMMITTEE ON REPORTS OF CHAPTERS.

D. K. Boyd,	Philadelphia Chapter.
Alexander Mackintosh,	Brooklyn Chapter.
Arthur Scott,	Michigan Chapter.
Armand D. Koch,	Wisconsin Chapter.

COMMITTEE ON REPORT OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

R. Clipston Sturgis,	Boston Chapter.
Abram Garfield,	Cleveland Chapter.
C. A. Martin,	Central New York Chapter.
Charles H. Prindeville,	Illinois Chapter.

COMMITTEE ON REPORT OF SPECIAL COMMITTEES.

D. Everett Waid,	New York Chapter.
Arthur W. Rice,	Boston Chapter.
Wm. G. Nolting,	Baltimore Chapter.
Richard Hooker,	Pittsburgh Chapter.

COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

Horace Wells Sellers,	Philadelphia Chapter.
Ben J. Lubechez,	Kansas City Chapter.
J. C. Llewellyn,	Illinois Chapter.
Francis J. MacDonnell,	Louisiana Chapter.

The President: The Convention is now declared to be open for business and the first in order is the report of the Board of Directors. I think Mr. Cook will present that report.

The Chair wishes to remind the Convention, in the matter of the rules of order, that there is no discussion upon these reports this morning. The discussion upon these various matters occurs when they are reported back to the Convention by the Committees which have them in charge.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Board reports that the Institute has now 1,096 members, composed as follows:

Fellows,	302
Members,	648
Honorary Members,	63
Honorary Corresponding Members,	83

Since the last report of the Board there have been advanced to Fellows, elected Members, or reinstated:

Advanced to Fellows,	16
Elected Members,	75
Reinstated (Fellow),	1

There have resigned:

Member,	1
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There have been dropped from the rolls:

Fellows,	4
Members,	4

There have died:

Fellows,	6
Members,	3
Honorary Members,	3
Honorary Corresponding Members,	1

Following is a list of the Members who have died during the year:

Honorary Members.

Edwin A. Abbey.

Mrs. S. P. Avery.

Halsey C. Ives.

Honorary Corresponding Member.

F. Collingwood.

Fellows.

John M. Carrère.

C. W. Clark.

Franklin J. Sawtelle,

W. A. Holbrook.

A. G. Thomson.

J. B. Lizius.

Members.

Joseph T. Greene,

F. E. Rutan,

Charles H. Isreal.

The Board recommends for advancement to Fellows the following Members:

J. Milton Dyer,
John Hall Rankin,
Augustus N. Rantoul,

Lloyd Warren,
H. B. Wheelock,
C. C. Zantzinger.

CHAPTERS.

Two new Chapters have been organized during the past year: one in the State of Oregon, and the other in the State of Wisconsin.

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS.

The International Congress of Architects was held in Rome, Italy, October 2-10, 1911. Messrs. Wm. S. Eames, Francis R. Allen, D. H. Burnham, Geo. B. Post, Glenn Brown and Geo. O. Totten, Jr., members of the American section of the International Committee, together with Mr. Pond and Mr. Baldwin, were appointed by the Secretary of State as delegates from the United States. Your President and Mr. Frank C. Baldwin also represented the American Institute of Architects. The discussions were very interesting to the architects all over the world. The President was called on to speak on various occasions.

LINCOLN MEMORIAL.

The location of the Lincoln Memorial according to the Park Commission Plan is still unsettled.

The Congressional Committee of which President Taft is chairman referred the matter to the Fine Arts Commission and they studied the various sites and unanimously decided to recommend placing the memorial according to the Park Commission Plan, considering this the only suitable site in the District of Columbia. Upon the recommendation of the Fine Arts Commission, Mr. Henry Bacon was directed to make preliminary drawings for the Lincoln Memorial on the Park Commission site subject to the approval of the Fine Arts Commission, Congressional Committee and Congress. Mr. Bacon's drawings and models have been completed and have been placed and hung in the New National Museum where it is hoped they will be on view during the reception on the night of the thirteenth of December.

The campaign for a roadway has become very active and much pressure has been brought upon Congressmen to change the form of the bill and appropriate the money for a roadway to Gettysburg or a roadway to Richmond.

Your Secretary was authorized to send circulars to about six hundred art societies, and to all prominent newspapers in the country, giving a brief history and data concerning the cost of roadways and urging the societies to send protests to their Congressmen and urge them to approve the Park Commission site.

L'ENFANT MEMORIAL.

On May 22, 1911, the monument to L'Enfant, designed by W. W. Bosworth, subject to the approval of the officers of the Institute, was unveiled at Arlington with imposing ceremonies. This monument is in front of the Arlington Mansion, overlooking the city which L'Enfant designed.

The President of the United States, the Ambassador of France, and Elihu Root, Senator from New York, delivered addresses on this occasion. Seats were reserved for about four hundred distinguished guests and the hillside surrounding the monument was open to the public. Col. W. V. Jackson, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., Engineer Commissioner, was Chairman of the Committee on the L'Enfant monument unveiling ceremonies. Your Secretary represented the American Institute of Architects as chairman of the Sub-committee on Arrangements, Dr. James Dudley Morgan represented the Historical Society as chairman of the Sub-committee on Invitations.

These ceremonies added notably to the general interest in the future development of the plan of Washington.

TOWN PLANNING.

Since the Institute's Convention of 1900, when this subject was first publicly discussed, a very general interest in Town Planning has developed throughout the country. Three conferences have been held in this country, and an International Town Planning Conference was held in London. These are described in the report of the Committee on Town Planning.

THE OCTAGON PROPERTY.

There have been made during the year a number of repairs and improvements; and the Octagon is now in a distinctly better condition than at any time since its acquisition by the Institute. It is contemplated that other improvements will be made during the ensuing year.

The two lots adjoining on the north have been acquired; by this purchase the property owned by the Institute is now bounded on all sides by streets or alleys.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE BY-LAWS.

The amendment to the By-Laws proposed by the Cincinnati Chapter has been considered by the Board, which does not recommend its adoption.

The Board has to record with deep sorrow its sense of the loss it has sustained in the death of its fellow member, John M. Carrere. His unfailing devotion and his wise counsel were always given without a thought of personal sacrifice, whenever the interests of the Institute were in question.

The Board believes that the Competition Code should be so modified that no such uncertainty as appears to exist can be possible; and especially that the paragraph which reads—

“The definition of a competition given in Article 1 of the Circular of Advice does not include those cases in which the owner employs several architects to make preliminary sketches, paying to each the rate named in the Schedule of Charges for such service, nor does it include those cases in which the owner employs several architects to make a preliminary report upon the development of the property, paying to each an adequate consultation fee.”

should be made entirely definite, which it believes is not the case at present. It would also urge upon all the Chapters of the Institute which have not already done so, the adoption of the Code of Competitions as a law of the Chapter as well as of the Institute. It seems entirely illogical that certain members of a Chapter should have actions which are not sanctioned by the Institute, legalized by the Chapter.

In view of these conditions, the Board believes it wise to take no further action in regard to the members who have violated the Code, as it is convinced that either offenses resulted, at least in some cases, from ignorance of the existing conditions, or from a want of familiarity with the requirements of the Code.

The Board has received information from many sources and from many parts of the country as to the effect of the Competition Code, and is very thoroughly convinced that it has resulted in a greatly improved attitude on the part of those instituting competitions on the one hand, and on the other a much better understanding of their duties to the profession on the part of the architects. It has been surprised and gratified by the very general recognition that the public has given of the justice of the provisions contained in it, and its general acceptance as a standard for the conduct of competitions.

The Board recognizes that certain modifications may from time to time be found advisable. But it hopes that no modification or change may be made which shall depart from the general underlying principles of the Code, and it believes that difficulties which have been encountered in certain parts of the country will rapidly disappear when the conditions surrounding architectural competitions are fully understood.

The President: The report is referred to the proper committee.

The next report is that of the Treasurer and Auditing Committee,
presented by Mr. Brown.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER AND THE AUDITORS.

Treasurer's Report, September 1, 1910, to September 1, 1911.

SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTS.

Receipts.

Dues and Initiation Fees,	\$15,227.05
Rent from Octagon Tenants,	393.00
Advertisements in Quarterly Bulletin,	3,629.00
Sale of—	
Schedules, Ethics, Uniform Contracts and Symbols,	118.60
Annuaries,	12.06
Railway Pamphlets,	12.42
Official Pins,	42.00
Account Convention Expenses (Chapters),	750.00
Miscellaneous Publications of the Institute,	4.00
Annual Dinner, 43d Convention,	6.00
From Octagon Fund, to close account,	5.12
Redeposit for Checks Withdrawn for Correction,	55.00
Royalty on Uniform Contracts, Soltman,	625.00
Rebate on Car Service to Convention in San Francisco, Cal.,	83.00
Donations for Restoring the Octagon,	261.84
Miscellaneous,	12.75
Interest on St. Gaudens Fund Deposited to July 3, 1911,	.90
Interest on Octagon Fund Deposited to December, 1910,	5.12
Interest on Reserve Fund Deposited to July 1, 1911,	40.84
Balances in Treasury September 1, 1910—	
Institute Account,	1,142.55
Octagon Fund Account,	770.19
Saint Gaudens Fund Account,	45.53
Reserve Fund Account,	1,627.69
Actual Receipts,	\$24,869.66
Reserve Fund Transferred from Institute Account, 15 per cent of 1910 and 1911 Dues,	2,069.02
	<hr/>
	\$26,938.68

Payments.

Expenses Forty-fourth Convention,	\$885.38
Printing, Stamping Envelopes and Stationery,	981.20
Postage Stamps, Mailing Publications, etc.,	582.00
Octagon Expenses, Repairs,	2,500.52
Salary, Assistant Secretary and Office Expenses,	2,938.23
Printing, 3000 Copies, Codes on Competitions,	69.00
Forty-fourth Convention Proceedings, Miscellaneous Expenses,	62.90
Board of Directors, Committees, President's Expenses,	1,894.65
Janitor, Fuel, Gas, Telephone,	639.53
Quarterly Bulletin's Expenses:	
Printing,	\$1,818.14
Commission to Agents,	1,454.99
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National Fire Protection, Annual Dues,	3,273.13
Royalty on Uniform Contracts, National Association of Builders,	15.00
National Conference, S. Electrical Rules, Assessment,	175.00
A. I. A. to close Octagon Fund,	3.20
Expenses especially authorized,	5.12
Checks withdrawn for correction,	107.50
Checks withdrawn for correction,	55.00
Balance in Treasury, A. I. A. Fund,	6,868.52
Balance in Treasury, Saint Gaudens Fund,	46.43
Balance in Treasury, Reserve Fund,	3,737.55
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Actual Payments,	\$24,869.66
Reserve Fund, Transferred to,	2,069.02
	<hr/>
	\$26,938.68

Accounts to September 1, 1911, examined and found correct.

(Signed) JAMES G. HILL,
 ROBERT STEAD,
 Auditors.

Mr. Brown: We received a rebate of \$83 from the Pullman Co. on the excursion to San Francisco. As we did not know to whom to return it I suppose it really rests with the Convention whether it goes into the general fund or is distributed among the various members who made the trip West.

I take this opportunity, as it seems a good time, to read a letter I have just received from California regarding the table on which the Treaty of Ghent was signed:

TREATY OF GHENT TABLE.

December 1, 1911.

MR. GLENN BROWN,*Secretary, American Institute of Architects, The Octagon, Washington, D. C.:*

MY DEAR MR. BROWN: I am happy to inform you that the San Francisco Chapter of Architects have purchased the *Historical Table*, known as the *Treaty of Ghent Table*, and the Chapter is presenting it to the American Institute of Architects, Washington, D. C.

The table was shipped a few days ago by freight to you, the Bill of Lading which I will send by following mail, and we trust you will receive it in time for the Annual Convention.

This table formerly occupied the room on the second floor of the Octagon Building, and it is the table on which President Madison signed the Treaty of Ghent on the 17th day of February, 1815. This building was at that time the residence of the President after the burning of the White House by the British.

I am enclosing the documents which prove the authenticity of this table and it has never as far as we can find passed into anyone's hands except those indicated by the papers.

Tusting that the table will reach you in excellent condition, believe me,

Very truly yours,

W. B. FAVILLE,
Chairman of the Subscription Committee.

SAN FRANCISCO CHAPTER,
AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS.

July 14, 1911.

Mr. W. B. FAVILLE,*Balboa Building, City.*

DEAR SIR: I beg to advise you on behalf of the Executive Committee of the Chapter, that the documents submitted to establish the authenticity of the Voorhies table have been examined by the Committee and it is legally advised that these papers are sufficient evidence as to the genuineness of the table.

Very truly yours,

SYLVAIN SCHNAITTACHER.

Documents enclosed.

DOCUMENTS SHOWING AUTHENTICITY OF TABLE.

We, the undersigned, George P. Tayloe of Roanoke County, Virginia, aged (92) years, and Henry A. Tayloe of Hale County, Alabama, aged 88 years, the surviving sons of the late Col. John Tayloe of "Mt. Airy," Virginia, and of the "Octagon," Washington, D. C., do hereby certify that the table on which the Treaty of Peace between the United States and Great Britain, known as the Treaty of Ghent, was signed by President Madison, is now the property of George Ogle Tayloe of Ferneaux, King George County, Virginia.

When the President's house in Washington was burned by the British in 1814, Col. John Tayloe, who was then with his family at his country residence in Virginia, placed his town residence, which was known as the "Octagon," and which still stands on the northeast corner of New York Avenue and Eighteenth Street Northwest, in the City of Washington, at the disposal of his friend Mr. Madison, as a temporary residence; and it was on a circular table, in the circular library, on the second floor of the "Octagon" that the President signed the Treaty, on the 17th day of February, A. D., 1815.

We were familiar with the table when it stood in the library of our father's house in Washington, where it remained for many years after the treaty was signed.

It is of mahogany, and has a circular top, three feet six inches in diameter. This is covered with cloth, within a mahogany border, and turns in a horizontal plane on a pivot.

The table is furnished with twelve drawers, extending all around it, each bearing an inlaid ivory label. The top is supported by a central post, a round cylinder of mahogany, and this in turn, by three feet.

The table was inherited from its original owner, Col. John Tayloe, by his son, the late Edward Thornton Tayloe, and from him by his son George Ogle Tayloe, the present owner.

Given under our hands and seals, this 17th day of June, in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and ninety-six.

[SEAL] GEORGE P. TAYLOE.
[SEAL] HENRY A. TAYLOE.

STATE OF VIRGINIA, } *To wit:*
Roanoke City. }

I hereby certify that on this 17th day of June, A. D. 1896, personally appeared before me the subscriber, a Notary Public of the State of Virginia, in and for the City of Roanoke, the above named George P. Tayloe and acknowledged the above instrument of writing to be his act.

Witness my hand and seal notarial the day and year aforesaid, 17th June, 1896.

T. F. BARKSDALE,
Notary Public.

STATE OF ALABAMA, }
 Marengo County. } *To wit:*

I hereby certify, that on this 24th day of June, A. D. 1896, personally appeared before me the subscriber, a Notary Public of the State of Alabama, in and for the County of Marengo, the above named Henry A. Tayloe and acknowledged the above instrument of writing to be his act.

Witness my hand and notarial seal the day and year aforesaid.

A. Y. SHARPE,
Notary Public.

30th Oct., 1897.

Mrs. James Malcolm Henry bought for Mrs. A. H. Voorhies of Mr. George Ogle Tayloe one round mahogany table (containing twelve drawers) on which the Treaty of Ghent was signed.

Received payment in full.

G. OGLE TAYLOE.

This is to certify that the documents showing the authenticity of the Octagon table, signed by George P. Tayloe and Henry A. Tayloe, June 17, 1896, were drawn up by me and that the table now returned to the Octagon was the one I described. My wife, formerly Imogen Tayloe, is a daughter of Col. Edward Thornton Tayloe, of Powhatan, who was the owner of the table for more than half a century, and a granddaughter of Col. John Tayloe, of the Octagon, the original owner.

EDWARD H. INGLE,
 1539 I Street N. W.,
 WASHINGTON, D. C., 10 February, 1912.

Witnessed

GLENN BROWN.

THE "TREATY OF GHENT" TABLE.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., June 16, 1911.

Through family connections I was fortunate as to get possession of this historical old table on which President Madison signed the "Treaty of Ghent" in the Octagon room on the second floor of the famous old "Octagon" in Washington City, which was the President's residence after the destruction of the White House by the British.

This Treaty between the United States and Great Britain ended the war of eighteen hundred and twelve, and hostilities ceased.

The table was sent to me by Mr. Ogle Tayloe to our home 2111 California Street, San Francisco, California, where it remained until the great fire and earthquake of nineteen hundred and six. Then as the fire approached us and a sentry was placed

in front of our home, and we were told that the house was doomed and was to be dynamited, we wrapped sheets around the circular part of the table and a part of its journey it went turning around as a wheel to a place of safety.

When water was found in a hydrant at Bush and Laguna Streets, it was found sufficient to stop the progress of the flames that were approaching us, so that our house escaped destruction and the table was brought back to 2111 California Street, where it remained until the rehabilitation of the City, when we built a fireproof building on the lot where the "Voorhies Building" stood on Van Ness Avenue, and the table was moved to said building.

The National Institute of Architects bought the "Octagon," the old home of the table where the Treaty of Ghent was signed, and wishing it to go back to its old home, I have refused tempting offers for it to go elsewhere.

When the architects met in National Convention at the Fairmont Hotel, San Francisco, in nineteen hundred and eleven, I sent them the table to be used on this occasion, and after the Convention, it was returned to me at Van Ness Avenue, where it is now.

(Signed) ANNIE BAILEY VOORHIES,
(Mrs. ALFRED HUNTER VOORHIES.)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 16th day of June, 1911.

(Signed) W. H. PYBURN,
*Notary Public in and for the City and County
of San Francisco, State of California.*

My commission expires June 11, 1912.

The President: You will remember that this table was loaned to the Convention at San Francisco and was used by the President as his desk during that Convention.

Appropriate resolutions of thanks to the San Francisco Chapter will be offered by the Committee on Resolutions in due course.

The next matter in the order of business is the reports of the Chapters, a synopsis of which will be read by the Secretary.

SYNOPSIS OF CHAPTER REPORTS 1911.

BY GLENN BROWN, *Secretary.*

ATLANTA CHAPTER. 1906.

No report.

BALTIMORE CHAPTER. 1870.

J. B. NOEL WYATT, *President.*DOUGLAS H. THOMAS, JR., *Secretary.*

The Baltimore Chapter has held three regular meetings during the year with an average attendance of thirty per cent.

Business transacted at these meetings consisted of reports from various committees on their routine work and special committee report on the Schedule of Charges and Code on Competitions of the Institute, and Standard of School House Construction and Design for the City of Baltimore.

Every effort is being made to induce all Chapter members to become members of the Institute. At the last meeting of the Chapter five indicated their intention of so doing. No account is given of any papers read at meetings of the Chapter. This Chapter has thirty Institute and Chapter members, one having joined the Institute, two resigned from the Chapter, none having died since the last year's report. The Chapter has fifteen Institute members and is entitled to three delegates in the Convention of the Institute.

BOSTON CHAPTER. 1870.

R. CLIPSTON STURGIS, *President.*EDWIN J. LEWIS, JR., *Secretary.*

The Boston Chapter has held ten regular meetings during the year with an average attendance of fifty-one. Business transacted at these meetings was as follows: Voted a contribution of \$50.00 to the American Federation of Arts; endorsement of Messrs. Frank W. Ferguson and Arthur Little to the Fellowship grade in the Institute; consideration of jurisdiction of Boston Art Commission over Public Library sculpture; H. J. Carlson also endorsed for Fellow, A. I. A.; delegates appointed to the Institute Convention; committee on Public Information created; considered new city hall and site for High School of Commerce; considered changes in the By-Laws of the Chapter; appointed various committees; report from delegate to "Boston 1915," and from sub-committee on competitions; adopted resolutions

advocating amendment of the Constitution of the State of Massachusetts; election of officers of Chapter, and appropriation was made toward the expenses of delegates to the San Francisco Convention; report of Committee and resolutions on memorials, loggia of Boston Public Library to C. F. McKim and H. H. Richardson; report of delegate to the Institute Convention and to the Convention of the American Federation of Arts; tributes to and resolution on the late John M. Carrere; President reported on competitions, delegate to City Planning Conference in Philadelphia, prizes to architectural department of Harvard and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, report of Rotch Traveling Scholarship Committee. Trip to Marblehead and afternoon at the residence of Mr. R. S. Peabody; Mr. A. N. Rantoul endorsed for Fellow, A. I. A.; report of Public Improvement Committee; report of Committee on Competitions; programme arranged in honor of forty years partnership of R. S. Peabody and John G. Stearns, pleasant reunion of men now in or past connection with the office; report of delegate to the San Francisco Convention, A. I. A.; recommendation in regard to "Fire Hazard" by Society and fire officials, real estate and insurance men as guests; address by Mr. Wm. B. de las Casas, Geo. C. Crocker and Josiah Quincy of Joint Board of Metropolitan Improvements.

The Chapter has two hundred and forty-two Institute and Chapter members, twelve having been elected, five resigned, and two died since the last year's report. The Chapter has ninety-six Institute members. The Chapter is entitled to eleven delegates in the Convention of the Institute.

BROOKLYN CHAPTER. 1894.

ALEXANDER MACINTOSH, *President.*

DUDLEY MCGRATH, *Secretary.*

The Brooklyn Chapter has held nine regular meetings during the year, with an average attendance of twenty-four. The Board of Directors have held eleven meetings. Business transacted at these meetings was as follows: The Committee on "Hull Estate" completed the unfinished business of the late Washington Hull, and turned over to Mrs. Hull, \$1,016.62 profit; the Chapter published a Year Book of superior quality; the Chapter Public Improvement Committee is constantly working in harmony with other civic societies, for the betterment of the Borough. Papers were read at the meetings on the following topics: "Planning Apartment Houses," by Julius Harder; "Standardization of Material," by S. V. Snyder and A. Dehli; "Interior Illumination," by L. V. Marks; "Building Department," by R. P. Miller and J. Thatcher; "Harmony of Chapters," by C. Grant La Farge and Walter Cook.

This Chapter has sixty-three Institute and Chapter members, eight having been elected, five resigned, six dropped and two died since the last year's report. This Chapter has twenty-eight Institute members, and is entitled to four delegates in the Convention of the Institute.

BUFFALO CHAPTER. 1890.

No report.

CENTRAL NEW YORK CHAPTER. 1897.

A. L. BROCKWAY, *President.*

F. W. REVELS, *Secretary.*

This Chapter has held several informal meetings at which the Executive Committee met to transact the business of the Chapter; at the meeting March 2, 1911, the Chapter passed the following resolutions on the death of the late John Merven Carrere, which were adopted and copy of the resolutions sent to Mrs. Carrere and also to the firm of Carrere and Hastings: "The Central New York Chapter of the American Institute of Architects desires to record its sense of the great loss to the profession of architecture has sustained in the death of John Merven Carrere."

His works in many parts of the country, and notably in the city and State of New York, bear witness to his genius as a designer and his eminence as an architect. His service in civic design and to the cause of architectural education is recalled with grateful appreciation.

His unselfish devotion to the interests of the American Institute of Architects, his wisdom in its councils, his vigorous initiative, and his kindly consideration won him many personal friends who will long remember him with love and admiration.

Mr. J. Foster Warner was appointed to represent the Central New York Chapter at the funeral services of Mr. Carrere in Trinity Chapel, 25th Street, New York City.

The Secretary, at the direction of the Standing Committee on Competitions, has had considerable correspondence relative to the Code on Competitions and has sent copies of the new code to all non-Institute members of the Chapter and other interested persons, and issued several formal notices regarding specific competitions within the jurisdiction of this Chapter.

The Central New York Chapter has twenty-four Institute and Chapter members, eight having been elected, one resigned, none having died since last year's report; this Chapter has fourteen Institute Members, and is entitled to two delegates in the Convention of the Institute.

CINCINNATI CHAPTER. 1870.

RUDOLPH TIRTIG, *President.*

JOHN ZETTEL, *Secretary.*

This Chapter held nine regular meetings during the year, with an average attendance of twenty-three. Business transacted at these meetings was as follows: The Chapter Committee on Legislation succeeded in having several amendments

passed, which greatly improved House Bill No. 479; this deals with that portion of the new building code, for the State of Ohio, pertaining to Public Buildings, Standard Devices and Plumbing. Papers read at meetings of the Chapter were as follows: "Architectural Faience and Pottery," by Stanley M. Burt; "Two Months in Europe," illustrated by Lawrence Mendenhall; "The West Indies and Canal Zone," by Prof. J. L. Shearer; "Contracts," by Dean W. P. Rogers; "Greek Sculpture," illustrated by Prof. J. E. Harry; "Spain," illustrated by Leonard Willike; "Vitruvius," by S. E. Des Jardins.

This Chapter has eighty-eight Institute and Chapter and allied members, six having been elected, five resigned and two died since the last year's report. The Chapter has twenty-two Institute members. The Chapter is entitled to four delegates in the Convention of the Institute.

CLEVELAND CHAPTER, 1890.

ALBERT SKHEEL, President.

WM. A. BOHNARD, Secretary.

The Cleveland Chapter has held eleven meetings during the year with an average attendance of fourteen. The business transacted at these meetings was the usual routine chapter business; it was voted to hold a joint exhibition with the Cleveland Architectural Club, which was very successful. The Chapter is making a campaign for Institute and Chapter members. There are six applications for Institute membership now pending; the Chapter is taking an active interest in local architectural matters; the Chapter has recently condemned several proposed buildings, and through our efforts it seems likely to have necessary changes made; the Chapter has been called upon four times to appoint members from the Chapter on important Civic Committees.

The Chapter has thirty-three Institute and Chapter members, five having been elected, none having resigned or died, since the last years' report; the Chapter has sixteen Institute members and is entitled to three delegates in the Convention of the Institute.

COLORADO CHAPTER. 1892.

MAURICE B. BISCOE, President.

FREDERICK E. MOUNTJOY, Secretary.

The Colorado Chapter has held ten regular meetings during the year, with an average attendance of twelve and two-fifths. No account given of business transacted at these meetings or report of papers read.

The Chapter has forty-eight Institute and Chapter members. The Chapter has nine Institute members. The Chapter is entitled to two delegates in the Convention of the Institute.

CONNECTICUT CHAPTER. 1902.

WILLIAM E. HUNT, *President.*LOUIS A. WALSH, *Secretary.*

The Connecticut Chapter has held three regular meetings during the year with an average attendance of twelve. Business transacted at these meetings was of a general nature. The Chapter made several trips of interest among which they visited the new Library Building at Hartford and the new buildings now under construction by the officials at West Point.

The Chapter has twenty-two Institute and Chapter members, none having been elected, resigned or died since the last year's report. The Chapter has nine Institute members and is entitled to two delegates in the Convention of the Institute.

DAYTON CHAPTER. 1899.

No report.

ILLINOIS CHAPTER. 1869.

PETER B. WIGHT, *President.*HENRY WEBSTER TOMLINSON, *Secretary.*

The Chapter has held ten meetings during 1911. The average attendance was greater than during the previous year. The total Chapter membership is eighty-nine, of whom fifty-six are Institute members and thirty-three are only Chapter members. Three of these latter are now applicants for Institute membership.

The Caleb Marshall Scholarship, established during the year by the generosity of Mr. Benjamin H. Marshall, was awarded to Mr. Frederick H. Morse, who is now in attendance at the School of Architecture of the University of Pennsylvania.

The Chapter appointed Mr. Irving K. Pond to represent it as delegate at the International Congress of Architects that convened at Rome on October 2, 1911.

The topics discussed and papers read at Chapter meetings since the report of 1910 were as follows:

September, 1910. President's annual address and discussion of work and opportunities of the Chapter.

October, 1910. Essay by Professor Paul Shorey of the University of Chicago, entitled "Fin de Siecle," Athens, treating of social and political conditions in Athens at the time of its greatest artistic achievement.

November, 1910. Essay by Mr. Walter Cranston Larned, entitled "With the Roman and the Goth from the Mediterranean to Paris."

December, 1910. Illustrated lecture by Mr. Frank Miles Day on the "American Academy in Rome," given at Fullerton Hall, the Art Institute, before an audience of some two hundred and fifty.

January, 1911. A reception to the eastern delegates en route to the Institute Convention in San Francisco, addresses by Walter Cook and John Hall Rankin in behalf of the Institute. Webster Tomlinson on behalf of the Illinois Chapter and by Henry B. Faville, President of the City Club of Chicago, Francis T. Simmons, President of the Lincoln Park Road and Lorado Taft, the sculptor.

February, 1911. Reports of delegates to the Convention at San Francisco.

March, 1911. Address by Professor Walter Sargent of the School of Education of the University of Chicago "on the teaching of Esthetics to pupils in public schools."

April, 1911. Address by Mr. Donn Barber of the New York Chapter.

May, 1911. Reading by Mr. Irving K. Pond of a paper read before the National Federation of Arts.

June, 1911. Annual election of officers, reports of committees, etc.

September, 1911. Inaugural address of the President, Mr. P. B. Wight.

October, 1911. Fire Prevention Day by appointment of the Governor of Illinois, addresses by public officials and by representatives of various organizations, *i. e.*, Underwriters' Laboratory, City Club, Citizens Association, Real Estate Bond, etc.

November, 1911. Exhibition of work of Mr. George Maher and address by Mr. Maher on the "Responsibility of the Architect to his Community."

December, 1911. Report on present status of the work of the Chicago Plan Commission by Mr. Moody, official propagandist for the Commission. At this meeting were also present as speakers the Commissioner of Public Works and the Chief Engineer of the City of Chicago. The Chapter was advised by the city representatives that the city would welcome the co-operation of the Chapter in the effort to improve the design of public work. A committee was appointed which is now at work in connection with the city officials in regard to the design of the proposed new city bridges.

The Chapter has a total membership of eighty-nine; Institute members, fifty-five; and is entitled to seven delegates.

INDIANA CHAPTER. 1910.

ENNIS R. AUSTIN, *President.*

HERBERT W. FOLZ, *Secretary.*

The Indiana Chapter has held three regular meetings during the past year, with an average attendance of five. Business transacted at these meetings has been an effort to secure the passage of a Registration Bill for Architects by the last legislature which, however, failed to pass. The Chapter held an architectural exhibit in Indianapolis in May and one in South Bend, June, 1911. The Chapter gave a banquet in South Bend, June 10, and had as its guest of honor Mr. Irving K. Pond, President of the American Institute of Architects, who gave an interesting address to members of the Chapter and others at the banquet.

The Chapter has a total membership of fifty-five, five having been elected, none resigned, and one having died since the last year's report. The Chapter has five Institute members, and is entitled to two delegates in the Convention of the Institute.

IOWA CHAPTER. 1903.

FRANK E. WETHERELL, *President.*EUGENE H. TAYLOR, *Secretary.*

The Iowa Chapter held an annual meeting with an attendance of twelve members. Business transacted at this meetings was as follows: the Chapter voted to increase the annual dues of members of the Chapter; the delegates to the Annual Convention were made a committee on Institute affairs; delegates to the Forty-fifth Convention of the Institute were appointed and it was voted to hold the next annual meeting of the Chapter at Keokuk. The following papers were read during this meeting: "The Keokuk Water Power Dam," illustrated by Mr. Dexter P. Cooper, Eng. Mississippi River Power Co.; "New or Revised State Building Laws," enacted by last Iowa General Assembly, by Mr. Willis T. Proudfoot; "Civic Improvements," by Frank E. Wetherell; "Greetings from the Institute, Cheer and Advice," an informal talk by Mr. Thomas R. Kimball, director of the Institute.

This Chapter has twenty-nine Institute and Chapter members, none having been elected, two resigned and none died since the last year's report. The Chapter has ten Institute members and is entitled to two delegates in the Convention of the Institute.

KANSAS CITY CHAPTER. 1890.

BEN. J. LUBSCHKEZ, *President.*CHAS. H. PAYSON, *Acting Secretary.*

The Kansas City Chapter has held ten regular meetings during the year with an average attendance of twelve. Business transacted at these meetings was as follows: The "annual meeting marked a renaissance for it" a vigorous campaigning for new members was started, steps taken to secure permanent headquarters for the Society; voted to join American Civic Association; to be represented in the Mayor's Cabinet and co-operation with the Fine Arts Committee of the Institute. It was determined to revise the Constitution and By-Laws of the Chapter so that draughtsmen may become members and thereby keep in touch with the Institute. The Chapter, in conjunction with the St. Louis Chapter, has taken steps with the Governor of Missouri and the Capitol Commission, to have the competition for the proposed new capitol building conducted according to the Institute Code of Competitions.

The Chapter has twenty-three Institute and Chapter members, three having been elected, three dropped and three resigned, none having died since the last year's report. The Chapter has six Institute members. The Chapter is entitled to two delegates in the Convention of the Institute.

LOUISIANA CHAPTER. 1910.

FRANCIS J. MACDONNELL, *President.*S. S. LABOISSE, *Secretary.*

The Louisiana Chapter has held eight regular meetings during the year with an average attendance of seven. Business transacted at these meetings consisted in a successful effort for the Board Administration of Tulane University of Louisiana to hold its competition, for the new Newcomb College, in accordance with the Institute Code of Competitions and Prof. Warren P. Laird as architectural adviser. A paper was given by Professor Laird of the University of Pennsylvania on his recent trip through Japan.

The Chapter has a total membership of twenty-eight, four having been elected, none resigned, been dropped or died since the last year's report. The Chapter has eleven Institute members and is entitled to three delegates in the Convention of the Institute.

LOUISVILLE CHAPTER. 1908.

JAS. C. MURPHY, *President.*VAL. P. COLLINS, *Secretary.*

The Louisville Chapter has held eleven regular meetings during the year with an average attendance of ten. Business transacted at these meetings was as follows: Assisting in organizing draughtsmen sketch club; adoption of Institute Code on Competitions and the Code of Ethics; assisted in providing for a liberal interpretation of Tenement Law; prevented a competition for a new \$1,000,000 City Hospital. There were no papers read at any of these meetings.

The Chapter has a total membership of twenty-four, none having been elected, resigned or died since the last year's report. The Chapter has nine Institute members. The Chapter is entitled to two delegates in the Convention of the Institute.

MICHIGAN CHAPTER. 1887.

WM. B. STRATTON, *President.*MARCUS R. BURROWS, *Secretary.*

The Michigan Chapter has held four regular meetings during the year with an average attendance of eleven. Business transacted at these meetings was as follows: The Chapter through Mr. J. S. Rogers, Chairman Committee on Legislation, was instrumental in having a New Building Code for the City of Detroit accepted; assisted in having a school of design established in Detroit, subscribing \$50 toward it; conferences by the directors with local builders and trustees exchange, concerning methods of awarding building contracts.

The Chapter has a total membership of forty-two, one having been elected, none resigned, dropped or died since the last year's report. The Chapter has thirty-three Institute and Chapter members. The Chapter has twenty-four Institute members and is entitled to four delegates in the Convention of the Institute.

MINNESOTA CHAPTER. 1892.

W. CHANNING WHITNEY, *President.*L. A. LAMORREAU, *Secretary.*

The Minnesota Chapter has held four regular meetings during the year. The business of these meetings being the re-organization of the Chapter; a new architectural club in Minneapolis contemplated forming a new chapter of the Institute; it was found impossible to consolidate the architectural organization of Saint Paul and Minneapolis into a Chapter, on account of distance.

This Chapter has a total membership of twenty-four; the Chapter has seven Institute members and is entitled to two delegates in the Convention of the Institute.

NEW JERSEY CHAPTER. 1900.

FRED. W. WENTWORTH, *President.*HUGH ROBERTS, *Secretary.*

The New Jersey Chapter has held nine regular and one special meeting during the year with an average attendance of fourteen. Business transacted at these meetings was as follows: installed a successful exhibition, showing work from all parts of the State and from some of the leading practitioners of New York and Philadelphia; the work in the Chapter atelier was continued with success although some students preferred to attend the New York ateliers; the work of the draughtsmen's exchange was successfully conducted, a number of draughtsmen were placed in offices and architects were materially assisted in securing good draughtsmen.

This Chapter has fifty-seven Institute and Chapter members, two having been elected, none resigned, dropped or died since the last year's report. The Chapter has fourteen Institute members and is thereby entitled to three delegates in the Convention of the Institute.

NEW YORK CHAPTER. 1867.

C. GRANT LA FARGE, *President.*F. H. HOLDEN, *Secretary.*

The New York Chapter has held eight regular meetings with an average attendance of thirty-seven. The business transacted at these meetings was as follows: The New York Chapter through its Committees and special Committees has been

actively engaged throughout the year upon the question of Registration and Licensing of architects, it was found that such a law, if passed, would be favored amongst architects; the Chapter holds that any legal regulation of the profession should lead to a high educational standard; a special Committee on City Planning takes an active part in the work of the Commission on Congestion of Population, appointed by Mayor Gaynor 1910, and it considered changes in Tenement House and Building Laws and other causes affecting congestion in New York, and other kindred subjects; the Chapter Committee on City Departments is considering numerous questions of interest to the profession referred to it from time to time by public officials and other officers of the Municipal Government, they are now considering important changes in the Building Code; a special Committee is actively co-operating with the Fifth Avenue Association in an effort to devise a scheme for the regulation of the architectural character of the Avenue and its control by competent authority; a special Committee is endeavoring to formulate a plan whereby uniform regulations as to encroachments may be applied in all boroughs. The Committee has in mind new legislation if it is found that existing laws permit of no encroachments. The Chapter favors the appointment of a municipal architect, providing his jurisdiction is limited to less important public buildings, and to those which are more or less repetitions; the Chapter does not believe satisfactory results can be obtained in more important buildings by entrusting their design to a municipal architect, nor does it believe that such a procedure would be economical to the city, and the Chapter is actively opposing the present Bill. The Chapter is co-operating with the Fine Arts Federation of New York in registration and preservation of notable works of art in semi-public buildings; the Chapter was instrumental, with the support of the other New York State Chapters, in having a law passed regulating the conduct of architectural competitions in the State of New York. The Chapter believes that a quarterly report of Chapter meetings published in the Institute bulletin would allow other Chapters to know of the work being accomplished; the Chapter awarded its first medal for the year 1910; the Chapter appointed a special committee on Institute membership, the Committee has aroused marked interest and the Chapter representation is largely increased; some time ago the Chapter secured the adoption by the corporation counsel of the city of New York of a uniform contract for architects' service which has proved generally satisfactory; the Chapter appointed a committee to deal with the question of a city architect, report was made and the matter now awaits action of the Mayor; the Chapter resolved to endorse the proposal of the National Academy Association and to become a constituent member of the National Academy Association for the purpose of having a new building for the exhibition of works of art in this city; the Chapter, through its efforts, secured the introduction of a Bill in the State Legislature for the establishment of a State Art Commission; the Chapter is actively opposing the proposal to locate the new Court House in City Hall Park; the Chapter co-operating with other associations, has formulated desirable revisions in the building code proposed by the aldermen of the city of New York; the Chapter is endeavoring to secure the approval by the responsible authorities of the City Government of the

six per cent fee for architects' services for all municipal work; no account of papers read at meetings given.

The Chapter has a total membership of two hundred and fifty, forty-three having been elected, three resigned, and three died since the last year's report. The Chapter has one hundred and sixty-four Institute members and is entitled to eighteen delegates in the Convention of the Institute.

PHILADELPHIA CHAPTER. 1869.

JOHN HALL RANKIN, *President.*

HORACE WELLS SELLERS, *Secretary.*

The Philadelphia Chapter has held eight regular meetings with an average attendance of twenty, and the Executive Committee has held twenty-nine meetings. At these meetings important matters were discussed; the formation of a commission of competent architects and engineers to develop municipal improvements, letters were sent to various local organizations asking them to endorse this recommendation; a commission appointed to consider proper restrictions for future buildings on the new parkway, so that they may be in harmony with their surroundings; a circular letter sent to the Institute members, relative to the national conference on city planning; through conference with city officials, the Pittsburgh Chapter and other organizations, a state commission, to consider a Building Law for the State of Pennsylvania has been authorized by Act of Assembly; the Chapter held its seventeenth annual architectural exhibition, under the auspices of the Chapter and the T-Square Club; a Chapter Bulletin was arranged for; the Chapter exchanged its "Minutes" with eight other Chapters; a Chapter seal was considered; resolutions of profound regret were passed on the death of Mr. John M. Carrere; arrangements were made to amalgamate the atelier with the architectural school of the University of Pennsylvania; the Chapter considered competitions for buildings reported; the Chapter modified its form of application for membership and form of acceptance of election to embrace the accepted architectural competitions and the Code governing same; the Committee on Preservation of Historic Monuments was largely instrumental in concluding the measures for the restoration of Congressional Hall adjoining Independence Hall of Philadelphia, once occupied by the Senate and House, United States Congress; the Chapter is entrusted with the preparation of the plans and supervision of the restoration under an appropriation by the city council; the Chapter continues its efforts to extend its membership; a delegate was appointed to the Convention of the American Federation of Arts. Papers read at meetings were: "Conference on Fire Protection and Equipment of Buildings," and addresses: "Municipal Improvements," by G. W. Hicks; "History of the Development of Architecture of Japan," by Prof. Warren P. Laird.

The Chapter has ninety-nine Institute and Chapter members, three having been elected, none resigned or died since the last year's report. The Chapter has seventy-one Institute members and is entitled to nine delegates in the Convention of the Institute.

PITTSBURGH CHAPTER. 1891.

R. M. TRIMBLE, *President.*J. L. BRATTY, *Secretary.*

The Pittsburgh Chapter has held eight regular meetings during the year with an average attendance of fourteen.

Business transacted at those meetings was of a general nature and the regular routine of the Chapter. A paper read at one of the meetings was on the subject of "Hollow Tile Construction for Exterior Walls," by Richard Hooker.

The Chapter has sixty-seven Institute and Chapter members, two having been elected, two resigned, one dropped from the Roll, and one having died since the last year's report.

The Chapter has twenty-one Institute members and is entitled to four delegates in the Convention of the Institute.

RHODE ISLAND CHAPTER. 1875.

HOWARD HOPPIN, *President.*NORMAN M. ISHAM, *Secretary.*

The Rhode Island Chapter has held eleven regular meetings during the year with an average attendance of fourteen. Business transacted at these meetings was as follows: The discussion of the Competition Code; sketch competition; resolutions on civic improvements in Providence; a special meeting at which action was taken on the death of Mr. F. J. Sawtelle, the Chapter being represented at the funeral; discussion on Lien Laws; at the annual meeting, election of officers. The following papers have been read at some of the meetings of the Chapter: "The Interest of City Planning and Housing for the Architect," by Mr. George B. Ford, of New York; "The Proposed Rhode Island Settlement House Law," by Mr. Carol Aronorici, of Providence; the Annual Address by Mr. Hoppin.

This Chapter has thirty-one Institute and Chapter members, seven having been elected, none resigned and one died since last year's report. This Chapter has eleven Institute members and is entitled to three delegates in the Convention of the Institute.

SAINT LOUIS CHAPTER. 1890.

E. C. KLIPSTEIN, *President.*G. F. A. BRUGGEMAN, *Secretary.*

The Saint Louis Chapter has held twelve regular and one special meeting during the year with an average attendance of fifteen. Business transacted at these meetings was principally as follows: Committee appointed to investigate the advisability of advocating the passage of a state lien law, giving the architect a right to file a lien

under same. Committee appeared before the Municipal Assembly to object to passage of ordinance providing for the appointment of Building Commissions by the Board of Public Improvements, and putting this department under control of the Board. The ordinance was not passed. Committee appointed to draw up a Uniform Contract, to be used by architects with their clients.

This Chapter has a total membership of forty-seven, three having been elected, one resigned, and two died since the last year's report. The Chapter has twenty-nine Institute members and is entitled to four delegates in the Convention of the Institute.

SAN FRANCISCO CHAPTER. 1881.

WILLIAM MOOSER, *President.*

SYLVAIN SCHNAITTACHER, *Secretary.*

The San Francisco Chapter has held eleven regular and thirteen special meetings during the year with an average attendance of forty-one. Business transacted at these meetings was as follows: Adoption of revised Constitution and By-Laws; an endeavor to secure necessary change in laws relative to architectural work for State institutions; appointed committees on Municipal Plans and State Tenement House Laws; suggested appointment of Commission for architectural procedure of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition and investigation of sites for this exposition. Papers read at meetings of the Chapter on the following topics: "The New California Lien Law," by Mr. Alexander G. Eels; "Modern Illuminants and Their Correct Use," by Mr. Franklin Wells Loomis.

The Chapter has one hundred and thirty-eight Institute and Chapter members, eleven having been elected, four resigned and one dropped, none having died since the last year's report.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA CHAPTER. 1894.

FRANK D. HUDSON, *President.*

FERNAND PARMENTIER, *Secretary.*

The Southern California Chapter has held twelve regular meetings during the year with an average attendance of twenty-six and one-fourth. Business transacted at these meetings was as follows: The Chapter was instrumental in having the City Council refrain from passing an ordinance increasing height of buildings; secured revision of California State Tenement House Act; formally protested against the adulteration of Portland Cement with Tufa in public works, etc.; revised Chapter Constitution and By-Laws; advised Board of Public Works and City Council of Los Angeles to create a Board of Appeals on building questions; recommended to the Board of Education the appointment of a supervising architect in the construction of future school-houses.

The following papers were read at the meetings: "Construction of the Hamburger Building," by A. C. Martin; "Heating and Ventilation of Buildings," by Thos. Marvin; "California Missions," by A. B. Benton; "Illumination and Color Value," by B. F. Lewis; "Electrical Requirements in Modern Residences," by C. S. Walton; "Electrical Conditions of General Interest," by R. H. Ballard. This Chapter has a total membership of ninety-eight, including two Honorary Members, six having been elected, none resigned, dropped or died since the last year's report.

The Chapter has twenty-eight Institute members. The Chapter is entitled to four delegates in the Convention of the Institute.

SOUTHERN PENNSYLVANIA CHAPTER. 1909.

JOHN A. DEMPWOLF, *President.*B. F. WILLIS, *Secretary.*

The Southern Pennsylvania Chapter has held three regular meetings during the year with an average attendance of thirteen. No account is given in the report of the business transacted at these meetings. A paper on Historical Monuments was prepared by the following committee: J. B. Hamme, C. H. Kane and R. Dempwolf, Chairman. This Chapter has eighteen members, two having been elected, two resigned and none having died since the last year's report. The Chapter has thirteen Institute members and is entitled to three delegates in the Convention of the Institute.

WASHINGTON (D. C.) CHAPTER. 1887.

T. J. D. FULLER, *President.*WARD BROWN, *Secretary.*

The Washington Chapter has held five regular meetings with an average attendance of eight. The business transacted was as follows: The Chapter passed resolutions, endorsing the Park Commission's Plans for the Lincoln Memorial in Washington, D. C., and appointed a committee of three to act on this resolution, consisting of Messrs. Leon E. Dessez, Chairman, James Rush Marshall and Louis A. Simon. Mr. Dessez reported that this resolution was read on the floor of the United States Senate and referred to the Library Committee, and the Special Commission created by Congress. The two committees will act jointly on the matter. The Chapter appointed a committee of three to investigate the advisability of licensing all architects in the District of Columbia; a committee was appointed to suggest a plan of modification of the regulations pertaining to projections on parkings in conformity to Mr. W. Wood's views.

This Chapter has a total membership of forty, none having been elected, resigned or died since the last year's report. The Chapter has twenty-six Institute members. The Chapter is entitled to four delegates in the Convention of the Institute.

WASHINGTON STATE CHAPTER. 1887.

DAVID J. MYERS, *President.*W. R. B. WILLCOX, *Secretary.*

The Washington State Chapter has held eight regular meetings during the year with an average attendance of twelve and seven-eighths.

Business transacted at these meetings was as follows: The Chapter voted to go on record as opposed to the issue of two bonds by city to be used for a proposed new Court House and a new Art Museum, reasons for such opposition were on account of site for Court House and the advisability of awaiting the report of the Municipal Plans Commission, and objection to the present management of the Art Museum Association; the Chapter endorsed the competition for the Palace of Justice and Group Plan for the State Capitol at Olympia; the Chapter entertained Mr. Virgil G. Bogue, Eng. Municipal Plans Commission, whose report on Seattle was recently finished; Mr. Bogue reviewed the report, with lantern slide illustrations, showing maps, etc.; Mr. Bebb, in a happy speech, expressed the feeling that history would record that what the work of Baron Haussman meant to the city of Paris and Major L'Enfant to the city of Washington, the work of Mr. Bogue will mean to the city of Seattle. At the suggestion of Mr. Bogue, the Chapter will undertake the preparation of a large scale model of the area embraced in the administrative center of the city, so the public may obtain a correct idea of the treatment of the various grades by which the scheme for Seattle is effected; the Chapter appointed its President, Mr. D. J. Myers, delegate to the International Congress of Architects at Roine, October 10-15, 1911.

The Chapter has forty-eight Institute and Chapter members, three having been elected, two resigned, none dropped or died since the last year's report. The Chapter has twelve Institute members and is entitled to three delegates in the Convention of the Institute.

WORCESTER CHAPTER. 1892.

STEPHEN C. EARLE, *President.*LUCIUS W. BRIGGS, *Secretary.*

The Worcester Chapter has held four regular meetings during the year with an average attendance of six. Business transacted at these meetings was election of officers; discussions on Public School Buildings; remuneration for professional services in connection with municipal work. No account of papers given in report. The Chapter has thirteen Institute and Chapter members, none having been elected, resigned, dropped or died since the last year's report. The Chapter has three Institute members. The Chapter is entitled to two delegates in the Convention of the Institute.

The President: We will now listen to the reports of the standing committees of the Institute.

Mr. Atterbury: Mr. President and gentlemen, I will read the report of the Standing Committee on Contracts and Specifications.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CONTRACTS AND SPECIFICATIONS.

NEW YORK, December 9, 1911.

*To the Board of Directors,
American Institute of Architects,
The Octagon, Washington, D. C.*

GENTLEMEN: The Standing Committee on Contracts and Specifications begs to report progress for the past year, and as constituting the essential portion of such report presents herewith a set of the standard documents of the American Institute of Architects, as published and for sale to members of the Institute and the general public under a contract recently made with E. G. Soltmann, in accordance with authority given your Committee by the Board of Directors, acting through its Executive Committee, April 12, 1911. With relation to the financial status of this work, your Committee begs to report that the expenses for the past year approximate \$200, which with the expenditures of the previous four or five years would make the total amount invested in these documents by the Institute approximately \$2,000. Previous reports have given in detail the history of the work of your committee in the preparation of the Standardized Documents. The related standard forms, now copyrighted and published by the Institute, are:

- a. Invitation to Bid;*
- b. Instructions to Bidders;*
- c. Form of Proposal;*
- d. Form of Agreement;*
- e. Form of Bond;*
- f. General Conditions of the Contract.*

These forms are not put forth to prevent the use of the Uniform Contract, the publication of which will be continued under the joint auspices of the American Institute of Architects and the National Association of Builders. Though intended for use in actual practice, they should also be regarded as a code of reference, representing the judgment of the Institution as to what constitutes the best practice of the profession; and though intended primarily for use in connection with a single or general contract, nothing contained in them prevents their use for operations under separate contracts without a general contractor.

Though the Board of Directors was authorized by the Institute nearly four years ago to sanction the publication of these standard forms relating to the manipu-

lation of building contracts, as soon as your Committee was satisfied that its work was in proper shape for publication, the existence of a previous contract (to which the National Association of Builders was a party) providing for the publication of the Uniform Contract necessitated a long series of negotiations, which were only satisfactorily concluded during the past year by finally obtaining the assent of the National Association of Builders to the publication of our standard documents under a new contract with the publisher of the Uniform Contract, Mr. E. G. Soltmann. The effect of this arrangement is—

1. That the American Institute of Architects and the National Association of Builders both retain their interest, undiminished in any respect, in the contract covering the publication of the Uniform Agreement, which has still four years to run, terminating on April 1, 1915.

2. That the total which the Institute will receive on this account during that period will amount to \$1,350, as called for by the original contract, irrespective of any possible diminution in the sale of such Uniform Agreement. Of this amount, one-half is payable to the National Association of Builders according to the original agreement.

3. That the Institute holds the exclusive copyright to the new standard documents, published with the assent of the National Association of Builders.

4. That the publisher of these new documents pays to the Institute during the next four years, the life of the new contract, which is co-terminous with that of the Uniform Agreement, in return for the exclusive right to publish these standard documents the sum of \$1,000, irrespective of the number of copies sold.

5. That at the end of this period the American Institute of Architects, as sole owner of the copyright of the standard documents, will be free to make any new contract it may see fit with respect to future publication of such documents; and likewise will be freed of any responsibility whatsoever with respect to its previous agreement to the National Association of Builders with relation to the Uniform Agreement, although still retaining its part ownership in the copyright of that document.

With relation to the more important provisions of the contract, with the publisher your Committee wishes to explain in general—

1st. That the documents are to be sold by the publisher at a scale of prices to be printed on the cover of the documents, which in the judgment of the Committee is reasonable and fair.

2d. That by a further agreement with the publisher, the Institute may make revisions in these documents from time to time, giving proper notice in advance of its intention so to do.

3d. That permission has been granted the publisher to print, for members of the Institute only, forms containing modifications of and additions to the standard documents, providing such forms receive the sanction of the Committee and bear a caption stating that they are not the standard edition and indicating the paragraphs in which they differ therefrom.

4th. That such members as have had forms substantially corresponding to the

Standard Documents, printed before the execution of this contract, shall have the right to continue the use of such forms as already printed; but that when the present supply is exhausted they shall have their new forms printed by the publisher, provided he is able to supply them at prices as low as other printers.

5th. That members of the Institute desiring to have entire specifications, including the General Conditions of the Contract, printed for their own use in special form, may so use the copyrighted documents by purchasing a license therefor from the Institute through the publisher.

Respectfully submitted.

FRANK MILES DAY,
WM. A. BORING,
FRANK C. BALDWIN,
FRANK W. FERGUSON,
ALLEN B. POND, *Secretary*,
GROSVENOR ATTERBURY, *Chairman*.

Mr. Atterbury: I would say in explanation of the schedule of prices on the documents that it is such as to enable a member to get a complete set of a hundred copies of each document for approximately \$8.50, which is so much below the cost of the ordinary individual publication or of typewriting that we thought it a very reasonable price. On the other hand, the publisher, Mr. Soltmann, has shown such enthusiasm and has been so accommodating in dealing with the Committee and in giving the work to the De Vinne Press, which is the publisher and printer of our documents, that we felt that he was fully entitled to these prices as a fair and just arrangement, and we trust that the Institute will agree in that opinion.

The President: Mr. Atterbury's report is referred to Mr. Sturgis' Committee.

Next in order is the report of the Committee on Allied Arts, by Thomas R. Kimball, Chairman.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON ALLIED ARTS

Your Committee on Allied Arts begs to report:

First: That its original topic for study, the architectural possibilities inhering in Terra Cotta and Faience as an envelope for steel, was changed to an investigation of the relationship at present existing between architects, sculptors, and painters, and

Second: That it has found this subject very difficult of approach and has, in

consequence, made little more than a beginning, and that chiefly in the way of search for common ground on which to work among the practitioners of the three arts in question.

Our efforts in this direction are so far, we regret to say, extremely discouraging, in that hardly any two architects, sculptors, or painters seem to hold views in common on this question of their proper inter-relationship.

On the one hand, it is regrettably clear that small appreciation is felt for what our profession has been able to do in the interest of sculptors and painters; and on the other, it is not observed that architects, either individually or as a profession, have done much to merit any great show of gratitude, their self-confessed efforts being usually directed toward getting as much as possible for their clients with the least possible remuneration to the sculptor or painter as the case may be. A careful review of the work accomplished by former committees on Allied Arts shows that very earnest and full consideration has been given to the natural and logical relations that do exist and should exist between architecture and sculpture and painting, and that the results of this consideration have been admirably presented to past Conventions of the Institute and, finally, embodied in its permanent records.

In view of these facts and of the present diversity of views found to exist among architects, sculptors, and painters on this matter of their co-relationship, your Committee wishes to suggest that the study, barely begun by the present Committee, may be continued and, if possible, in conjunction with the National Sculpture Society, the Society of Mural Painters and similar organizations with a view to possibly laying before the next Convention the official pronouncements of these representative bodies on this question, together with suggestions favoring a closer sympathy among painters, sculptors, and architects. Your Committee thinks that such a study can be carried on with little or no expense and that there may be gathered information of sufficient value to warrant the effort, even if we should fail to suggest ways and means to prevent the use by our painter friends of our best buildings as mere frames for their easel pictures, and by sculptors as pedestals and backgrounds for the better display of their often totally inharmonious—though splendid—exhibitions of plastic anatomy.

Respectfully submitted.

LOUIS C. MULLGARDT,
DONN BARBER,
H. VAN BUREN MACONIGLE,
ROBERT C. SPENCER, JR.,
THOS. R. KIMBALL, *Chairman.*

The President: Mr. Kimball's report is referred to Mr. Sturgis' Committee.

The next item is the report of the Committee on Government Architecture, by Mr. Milton B. Medary, Chairman.

Mr. Medary: The Committee on Government Architecture simply wishes to report progress.

The President: Respectfully referred to the proper committee, Mr. Medary.

We will proceed to the report of the Committee on Education, by Ralph Adams Cram, Chairman.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION, A. I. A.

Some four or five years ago this committee began a systematic study of educational conditions in America as these apply to architecture; in the beginning it devoted itself to the development of what, with unjustifiable assurance, perhaps, may be called a philosophy of architectural education; then it initiated a more careful scrutiny of scholastic facts and a preliminary effort to make these facts fit its theories, or, when such correspondence seemed impossible, to modify the facts themselves rather than abandon its preconceived and tenderly cherished opinions. During the past year more than ever before it has applied itself to correspondence and investigation, and in this process it has borne in upon itself two facts of salient significance; first, that while definite steps have been taken in at least one university toward making the more strictly architectural training a graduate course, many degrees in architecture still represent courses that embrace too little training in those branches of study that tend to the broader development of the students, and in many localities the colleges apparently fail to appreciate the importance not only of a complete architectural department, but also of general courses in the fine arts for the whole undergraduate body. Second, that there is apparently a very complete lack of interest among architects as to the kind and quantity of education that is or may be offered by the recognized schools or other agencies of training.

On the other hand, let it be said at once that both these statements must be qualified by testimony of an encouraging nature; in no case are any of the organized schools of architecture found to be hide-bound or unfriendly, all are ready to receive suggestions and to act on them when they justify themselves or when such action is materially possible, while the cold and almost unbroken silence that was the sole reply received by the committee to its circular letter sent to every member of the Institute, and the response from the presidents of Chapters to the letter sent them (a response cordial only by contrast), were mitigated by the enthusiastic and grateful letters received from one or two unanticipated sources, and by the active interest that has developed at several widely isolated points, whereby we are enabled to report such admirable results as those to which we shall refer later on.

In spite of this, however, we are still impressed with the loss that follows from a too great individualism in education and the singularly languid interest in educational

matters that marks the profession as a whole, and this year we are about to try an experiment, nothing less, indeed, than an educational conference on the first evening of this convention, to which we have asked each Chapter to send a delegate, in the hope that so we may take a step first toward co-ordinating the educational interests of the country, eliciting direct statements from the several sections as to conditions, desires and possibilities, and stimulating interest in this fundamental and vastly important consideration.

We believe the results of this conference may be of interest, but they can be available only for the use of the committee of next year, and since the conference itself may safely serve as a safety-valve for the theories of this committee and its conferees, it is not necessary this year for us to burden the convention with them, rather we may pass at once to a categorical consideration of the concrete facts that we have to report to the Institute.

And first as to the circular letters emitted by this committee; these were considered both eloquent and stimulating (by the committee itself), yet four responses only were received to the letter to members, one from Seattle, one from South Carolina (very appreciative and encouraging) and two from Philadelphia, one from without the Institute being a request for information in regard to facilities for architectural study in that city. The letter to presidents of Chapters has been fully answered by Philadelphia, Washington, D. C., Los Angeles and Pittsburgh—Boston, New York and Detroit being also fully reported on by members of this committee. It has been acknowledged and referred to committees by Colorado and Illinois. "The rest is silence."

It may be remembered from our report of last year that Columbia College was the first to accept our suggestions and establish definite courses for extra-collegiate students in applied mathematics, construction, history, ornament and design. These were given under university auspices in the building of the Society of Engineers, downtown, and were surprisingly successful, except in the case of the history course, which acquired no popularity whatever. This committee was convinced that extension work, to fulfil all its possibilities, should be downtown, near the architectural offices, but the cost was very great and, as a matter of fact, the many students saw no objection to going uptown to University Heights, therefore this year the courses are being given at Columbia, and are as last year except that the general course in history has been omitted and its place taken by detailed historical courses—ancient architecture this season, to be followed by mediæval architecture next year. The work now provided by Columbia covers practically all the first and second year work in the architectural department of the college, the courses being properly called "extension" courses; there are eleven courses in all, with a total registration of 134, many individual students, of course, being registered several times; the fees range from \$5 to \$20 for each course. Elementary drawing is naturally the most popular, with twenty-four students; history the least desired, for only six have entered in the two courses offered, a sad commentary on the ideals and the breadth of view of the architectural draughtsman.

In Philadelphia, last year, the University of Pennsylvania, at the instigation of this committee, instituted classes in mathematics and history; this year these courses are being continued, with the addition of the whole matter of architectural design, which, carried on so long and successfully by the T-Square Club, has now been surrendered to the university, where the students get the benefit of the college faculty and the library.

In Boston all efforts to get hold of some of the funds available for extension work have thus far failed, and it has remained for the Architectural Club to shoulder the whole responsibility, as it has done in the past, and finance it from its own exchequer, with some assistance from the Boston Society of Architects, and certain members of the profession. Except in name and its lack of official support, this is practically university extension work of the best and most highly organized quality, although not strictly speaking extension work, as the courses are not identical with courses given in any college and do not count toward any established degree. The activities are enormous, the registration equally so; the instructors are the pick of the Harvard and Technology Faculties, including Professor Warren and M. Duquesne; the enthusiasm quite unexampled. There are courses in architectural drawing, design (four sub-classes), mathematics, construction and history; there is also a life class. Following the suggestion of this committee, it has divided its classes into four groups, so that all students are expected to acquire education instead of indulging in specialization; there are: first, preliminary design and mathematics; second, order problems, drawing from casts, construction; third, Class B plan problems, drawing from life and history; fourth, Class A plan problems, drawing from life and history. Every student taking a design course is expected to take the other courses in the group, and are so doing in almost every case.

The first group is open to all comers, the three other groups to members of the club. Each supplementary course comprises twenty-five lectures, and the fees are, for the whole first group, \$8 for non-members or \$2 for club members, and, for the other three groups, ranging from \$2 to \$12 a course in addition to the usual club dues. The total registration is 194, there being over 100 individual students.

The design problems are carried on under the competition rules of the Society of Beaux Arts Architects; the mathematics, construction and history courses are laid out on the assumption that little outside work can be expected (none being required), the mathematics is distinctly "applied mathematics," covering those problems in geometry, descriptive geometry and trigonometry which lead most directly to the problems the draughtsman will have to solve in the office; the construction course is elementary, dealing not with mathematical questions so much as with methods of construction and the characteristics of materials; the history course is broad and comprehensive, illustrated with lantern slides and showing the principal steps in the development of the several styles and ending with a practical demonstration by examples of ancient and modern work, of the application of precedent to actual problems. In contrast to the experience of Columbia, it is interesting to note that this course began with a registration of 16, and has since increased to 25.

In Los Angeles the local Architectural Club maintains four classes, viz., out-of-door sketching, construction, drawing from the life and design, the latter admitting to competition for an annual scholarship of \$1,000.

In Detroit there is no architectural education of the kind we are considering, but the new School of Design may possibly initiate such courses. The University of Michigan has announced its readiness to give extension courses in architecture in Detroit whenever there is a demand for them.

In Pittsburgh and Chicago we find no need for extension courses in addition to the work already being accomplished by several local agencies. In Seattle advances have been made toward draughtsmen, but they fail to respond to the offers of instruction at night in design and the allied courses of study; the State University is not inclined to render any assistance, and nothing is being done. In Denver only very limited architectural education is provided by the State University, such as there is being merely an adjunct of the engineering department and without the direction of any professor of architecture, or even of a graduate of a recognized school of architecture. An advanced course has been under consideration, and may possibly be put into effect next year.

From Washington, D. C., we received a most thorough and altogether admirable report on local conditions; a special committee investigated the question fully, noted the inefficiency of several agencies of evening instruction, the creditable work in design carried on by the Architectural Club, the unfortunate abandonment of a regular department in Geo. Washington University through pressure of material considerations, and offered specific suggestions to its chapter as to what it could and should do in co-operation with the Architectural Club in its educational work, the giving of talks on the general conduct of the architectural professions and the immediate concentration of its efforts toward establishing a chain of architecture in such a way as to use to the best advantage the various educational opportunities of the city. If all Chapters would appoint committees that would analyze local conditions in this thorough manner and present definite plans of action in as forceful a way much would be accomplished.

From Columbia, South Carolina, this committee received one of its most encouraging and appreciative letters. At the University of South Carolina a class in architecture has been carried on for four years, with considerable success. The university authorities are keenly alive to the desirability of a regular course in architecture, but no funds are available. An evening class open to all students and local draughtsmen has been started, and the first steps taken toward the establishing of general educational courses in architecture. This completes the information in regard to present conditions which the committee has been able to obtain.

The question of a graded plan of credits in architectural study was referred to this committee by the last convention; since then the Architectural League has published its revised and amplified schedule, and we commend this to the attention of members, without analysis or criticism, both of which, we believe, lie rather within the province of professional educators. Such a plan may well be initiated and blocked out by

architects, but the technical discussion is a matter for those to conduct to whom would fall the duty of putting the plan in operation.

As to the matter of State licensing vs. Institute licensing for architects, we can only repeat our argument of last year, viz., that in the opinion of this committee a man should be tried, tested and "admitted to practice" by his peers, i. e., the American Institute of Architects, precisely as a lawyer is admitted to the bar by his peers. Until this is possible we would like to see Institute membership accepted by all licensing boards as satisfactory evidence of fitness to practice, as is now done in New Jersey and Colorado, if this can be shown to cause no confusion through the acceptance of two standards which may or may not be on a par with each other. We believe that in the main the licensing boards are composed largely, if not entirely, of architects, and that it is of the utmost importance that where this is not so the laws should be properly amended and that all possible precautions should everywhere be taken to insure the appointment to these boards of none but men of the highest professional standing.

This committee has been deeply and unfavorably impressed for many years by the lack of knowledge of the most rudimentary architectural ideas, and a corresponding contempt and disregard therefor, exhibited by many engineers, as well those of eminence and international reputation as those of more modest attainments. In some instances this ignorance and contempt are apparently complete and have resulted (in cases that have come under the observation of members of the committee) in mutilated architecture and, in the end, actual loss of efficiency in certain structures, and a very real financial loss in one instance where a group of architects was called upon to do what it could toward redeeming—artistically—an engineering project already structurally complete; the engineering here was wilful in its defiance of all architectural laws of planning, and the result was both ugly and extravagant; subsequently the same group of architects had the initiative in a similar project, and the contrast between the two results was notable—even by the strictly utilitarian owners. As a matter of fact, the training of the architect gives him a singularly broad and comprehensive vision while that of the engineer is so intensive it frequently produces what one distinguished college president has denominated "mere narrow-minded specialists."

With this in mind, this committee opened negotiations with the several schools of engineering, and at the time this report was formulated had received answers from Washington University, St. Louis, the University of Illinois, Ohio State University, the University of California, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Cornell. Our recommendations were to the effect that joint problems should be given for both engineering and architectural students with such reciprocal instruction as would make such joint work possible, the idea being that every architectural student should have a definite minimum of structural and engineering education, every student in engineering a definite minimum of architectural and cultural training. All the correspondents stated it as their opinion that the idea was a good one; some reported work of this sort made fairly efficient by extension of the usual term of school training, the general opinion being, however, that very little could be accomplished in a four-years course.

This matter is one of greater importance than appears on the surface. For

several generations all education in America has tended toward "free electives," high specialization, "bread and butter" courses, the object of which was to make the student a wage-earning animal at the earliest moment and in the line of narrow, intensive activity. The result has had its limitations so far as the making of character and the development of culture and education are concerned. Within five years an amazing change has revealed itself, and now the pendulum swings back again toward broader and more liberal culture, with a certain amount of faculty authority taking the place of an uncertain amount of undergraduate license. We cannot lag behind this great reform, which is one of the most significant and encouraging events of recent times. Our schools must see to it that every architectural student is first of all an educated gentlemen, in the old sense of the phrase; that he does not give all his time to design problems or rendering exercises, to the exclusion of history, both general and architectural, literature, philosophy and Latin; or to structural engineering without a compensating study of that civilization, both past and present, that should condition all he does. We have found that in the extension courses that now exist—except in the case of Boston—lectures on history are the least popular; this year, for example, New York could produce only one man to take ancient architectural history in the evening classes, and but five of the mediæval history, while twenty-four students took architectural drawing. This is all very natural, for the driving motive is quick increase of pay, but it means, if continued in, simply one thing, and that is an overplus of clever but essentially ignorant draughtsmen, who will remain such to the end of their days, and a dearth of men of sufficient cultivation and intelligence to become efficient practitioners of architecture. Apart from the schools, also, the architect himself may have a hand either in perpetuating an evil, or establishing a good. We are all prone, for commercial reasons, to drive a man who is particularly able in one line, straight along that narrow line, with a look neither to the right or left. If he makes catchy sketches, he is forced to sketch himself into the grave of watery deliquescence; if he is good detailer of Georgian or Gothic ornament, he hammers at it from year to year exactly as the man behind the machine in a shoe factory puts on heels for eight hours a day, year after year, until his brain is atrophied, and he assaults the motor man or the elevator boy "to escape," as Chesterton says, "from the hell of bare existence."

Such a course may be in line with the principles of "efficiency" in office management, and profitable for the architect, though this committee is inclined to doubt it, but no one can claim that it is quite fair to the draughtsman. Last year we laid stress on the very real obligation that rests on the employer to see that his men have all possible opportunities for outside study, and that they are urged to take advantage of all such opportunities offered them: this year we add to this a recommendation for mercy to the specialized draughtsman, and a plea that so far as possible he be given opportunities to develop on lines other than those which capacity or accident have laid down for him. After all there was a certain rough generosity and justice—as well as a strong sporting element—in the custom of the late Joseph Pulitzer, of suddenly transposing the Wall Street and society editors, in giving the baseball editor the

music criticisms for a month, and in intrusting to the political prophet the religious functions of the week. The element of humor prevented the results being as hard on the public as would a similar shake-up in an architect's office, for humor is not a marked characteristic of the average client. We do not urge measures so drastic or so revolutionary, we only urge that the natural right of the draughtsman to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness—which simply means that the man who has drawn nothing but classical mouldings for four years would like a chance at a set of quarter scale plans now and then—should be regarded by the architect and cheerfully conceded.

Two other matters have been considered by this committee, that of definite teaching in the several architectural schools of the rudiments of professional ethics and the nature and function of the Institute, and that of the relation of juniors and draughtsmen thereto. We have received rather full replies to our letters addressed to the heads of departments bearing on the first question, and all are favorable to the idea. Columbia and Pennsylvania already have such definite ethical teaching, and Cornell also, though perhaps not quite so formally worked out; the others cover the ground in a measure, and in an indirect way. In the opinion of this committee such teaching is not only of the utmost value, but it cannot achieve its full effect until it is given *directly*, and treated as a matter of importance equal to design, construction and mathematics. We urge, therefore, on all the schools, consideration of the question whether it is not well for them to provide specifically in their curricula for a regular, even if brief, course in architectural practice, as this manifests itself through the relations of an architect to his employees, his clients, his fellow architects, the public and the American Institute of Architects.

It has come to our attention that in some of the schools no consideration whatever is given to modeling; now in the opinion of the committee this is a very regrettable fact. Not only is sculpture so intimately allied with architecture that it would appear almost necessary that some slight practice should be given in its elements, but it is demonstrated that modeling is the best possible method whereby students may be brought to think in three dimensions rather than two; a state of mind which is the foundation of architectural ideas. All the great architects of the Quattrocento and the Cinquecento—to go no further back—were sculptors as well as architects, sometimes sculptors before they became architects. We recognize drawing from life as an essential part of architectural training. This committee is disposed to prolong this to its logical conclusion and to urge on the several schools that, in graduate courses at least, practice in modeling should be continued to the point where the student is given practice in modeling the human figure in the round.

We have no further light on the question of the formal relations of draughtsmen to the Institute, and can only reiterate our statement of last year to the effect that some form of such relationship is, in our opinion, most important. We referred to three possibilities in our last report: junior membership in the several Chapters, a junior body associated with but not an integral part of the Institute, and membership in the Architectural League, which might bear the same relationship to the Institute

the Architectural Association bears to the Royal Institute of British Architects. We still give our conditional approval to the last of these schemes—in principle at least—but the question, while one of vital and pressing importance, is so complex in its ramification that it requires more extended study.

Finally, and lest we should break our record of infallibility in the production of tenuous theories and possibly impractical principles, we desire to say a word as to that education of the public which should be a corollary to the education of the architect. A public right in instinct or trained in matters of art will act as the demand which, according to a law of economics, is sure to produce the supply, but conversely a trained body of architects is by no means sure to breed a trained appreciation. We have in America the best and most efficient group of architectural schools to be found anywhere in the world. Each may perhaps be bettered in one way or another, in minor ways, but the great question that is really before us is not the improvement of the schools, or the increase of their numbers, for while certain sections of the country might well support a first class school, we are strongly opposed to the multiplication of those that are second rate; it is not the raising of the many schools of this class to a rank of first importance, until every college and university has its own school of architecture, it is rather the education of the public—or to speak reasonably and not in hyperbole, a portion of the public—to a point where they will understand what architecture is, what it represents and what the profession of architecture is and stands for. Of course there are certain types of civilization that produce as a by-product just this artistic appreciation, this comprehension of art and demand for it as a mode of self-expression; there are other types which do nothing of the kind, and unfortunately our own appear to belong to this latter class. How far we can fight an established type of civilization, imposing on it from without a new set of ideas, is a debatable question. We have tried the experiment and after many modes with, it must be confessed, rather indifferent results. Our municipal and state governments seem to be generally averse to artistic ideals in any form, except in one or two singularly favored communities. Our colleges and churches are indeed seeing a new light, but the great financial powers are, if anything, following a retrograde course. Everywhere the architect finds himself engaged in a preliminary and sometimes losing battle in defense of the simplest principles of artistic integrity and professional dignity and rectitude. Is it not clear, therefore, that to restore the balance, something more should be done toward general education of the public? Even this committee lacks the temerity to formulate a general scheme for such a campaign, but we venture to suggest that in one direction we can perhaps do something. In many of the great State Universities that are such an enormous power in this country, there is evidence of a movement toward the establishment of schools of architecture. Instead of giving this movement a general approval, let us rather urge efficient and comprehensive departments of the Fine Arts, not for the benefit of specialists, but for the general student body. The day of the old intensive specialization in "bread and butter" courses is nearly at an end and a broader vision is asserting itself; let us use such influence as we have toward ensuring the inclusion in this broader curriculum

of a proper study of the Fine Arts, not as in themselves examples of intensive specialization, but as an essential part of all civilization, past, present and future; not as technical and historical courses, but in the light of that true philosophy of aesthetics that sees art as an essential part of a well-rounded man and of the civilization he creates; as one of the truest tests and exemplars of the history of any people and of their contribution to civilization, and as a cultural study that cannot be eliminated from any adequate education. With this as a foundation in any college, the step toward a professional school of architecture would be easy, but the meantime the good that could be done in the building up of a few centers of artistic appreciation amongst the people would be incalculable and we cannot too strongly insist on the point that schools of architecture, however good, fail of their full effect unless the men they train find themselves when they graduate and begin to practice, in touch, not with scoffing or indifferent materialists, but with a people needing art to express a best that is really in them, and clamorous for artists of all kinds to do the work; not, in a word, with barbarians, but with civilized men.

R. A. CRAM, *Chairman.*

Mr. Cram: I might say in explanation of the desultory nature of this report that in the very nature of things it has to be put together almost at the last moment. We deal promptly with conditions as we find them after the assembling of the schools in the autumn, and that of course means that we have to work very rapidly at the end.

The President: The report of the Committee on Education is submitted to Mr. Sturgis' Committee.

The House Committee Report will be read by the Secretary.

REPORT OF HOUSE COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 12, 1911.

DEAR SIR: In accordance with your request for "a report from the Chairmen of the Various Committees" a meeting of the House Committee of the Octagon was held on the 7th day of October, and the Committee submits the following report.

During the year the following work was done:

GROUNDS.

The front terrace was removed, front area walls altered to meet new conditions, and walk paved, at a cost of \$403.75.

The lawn was sodded and the necessary planting done at a cost of \$321.90.

BUILDING.

In the building, book shelves were erected in the library, costing \$83.00. The room over old dining room on second floor was restored to its original condition at a cost of \$166.67. The usual minor repairs throughout the building were made.

YARD WALLS.

The yard wall on New York Avenue and the 12-foot return in the alley are now in good condition. The eastern line of property (lot 7) next to the alley is about six feet above the established grade of same, and a retaining wall should be built and a wall of the same character as that on New York Avenue should be constructed to, and join the wall of the adjoining property just north. The approximate length of this wall is about 118 feet.

Your Committee renews the recommendations made in the last report as follows:

FIRST.

That the outside walls of the building on New York Avenue and 18th Street be uncovered down to and including the foundations; that they be thoroughly cleaned and permitted to dry out, then joints of masonry raked, and the walls covered with some approved waterproof cement coating.

SECOND.

That all the plastered ceiling of the cellar be taken down and joists exposed for a more careful inspection.

THIRD.

That all the wooden lintels over openings in cellar be taken out and proper iron lintels put in their place

FOURTH.

That all the walls in cellar be thoroughly cleaned of the old plaster, and then patched, pieced, and pointed up.

FIFTH.

It is desirable, although not considered absolutely necessary at this time, to repave the entire cellar. It is, however, considered wise to defer this portion of the work until the future plans of the building have been definitely settled.

SIXTH.

All woodwork of the window and door openings in outside walls should be renewed, making them similar in all respects to the remnants of the originals.

SEVENTH.

New temporary wooden steps from first story to cellar should be built, as those now in place are beyond repair and are positively dangerous. These should be inexpensive and made only safe, until final plans of the building are determined upon and the permanent one built.

Your Committee made no particular recommendations for work above the cellar and has confined itself to such matters as in their opinion are absolutely necessary for the preservation and protection of the property.

Very respectfully,

LEON E. DRESSER,
Chairman.

TO MR. IRVING K. POND,
President American Institute of Architects.

The President: The report will be properly referred. The next in order of business is the report of the Committee on Competitions, Frank Miles Day, Chairman.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON COMPETITIONS.

To the Forty-Fifth Convention of the American Institute of Architects:

The Standing Committee on Competitions reports that with the aid of a sub-committee for the territory of each Chapter, some thirty-one in all, it has pursued its work with diligence throughout the year. This work is of several kinds, the most elementary being that of making known to members and the public the principles of competition practice approved by the Institute.

The diffusion of a knowledge of these principles has been fairly rapid not only among members but among architects generally, and the Institute's policy has received in many instances the support of architects who are not members of it. Yet it must be remembered that there are many reasons why the instruction of architects in these principles is not in itself a thoroughly effective remedy for the evils of competition. Such information, though widely diffused, in many cases fails to remain long in mind. With some architects, the temptation to take part in ill-regulated competitions is too strong to be resisted. To others, the principle itself makes no appeal. Yet the campaign of education must go on with vigor for the effort to raise the standard of competition practice does make an appeal to the very men whose aid is best worth having.

Although it is futile to hope that the public generally can be so informed as to competitions that the infinitesimal part of it charged with conducting them may come to the task with any knowledge of the subject, yet there is becoming diffused among intelligent people the idea that rules for playing the game really do exist. The spread of that idea, leading as it does upon occasion to further inquiry, is perhaps the most that the Institute can hope to accomplish in educating the public.

It is precisely because a mere process of education can never bring any large proportion of building owners to put forth equitable programmes or keep architects from competing under inequitable programmes, that the Institute has had to take stronger and more direct measures. For the education both of architects and owners, the Institute has issued its "Circular of Advice Relative to the Conduct of Architectural Competitions." Further than offering architects generally and owners in particular the advice contained in its circular, the Institute does not and should not go. It would be both improper and unwise to attempt to force the owner to carry on his competition in any way which, after due consideration, seems to him prejudicial to his interests. The Institute has no status with the owner other than as one who offers advice to which he may listen or not at his pleasure. Its status with architects generally is the same as with the owner.

There is, therefore, but one class to whom it may speak with authority—its own members; and to that class it does speak with an authority which derives its just powers from the consent of its members. For their government the Institute has prepared its Code of Competitions and formally ratified it in convention. If there be any members who deem the code injurious to the welfare of the profession, it is their duty to seek its modification or repeal. But while it stands it is their duty, as it is that of all members, to give loyal support to it and its operation.

The chief duties of the Standing Committee on Competitions and of its subcommittees have been in connection with the operation of the Code, and the first fact confronting them is that members of the Institute have not, as a rule, a competent knowledge of the provisions of it. Fortunately that knowledge is not very necessary except to the members of the Committee and subcommittees and to members who attempt to advise owners. The average member need know but one thing about it, viz., that for him it is unprofessional conduct to take part in any competition the

programme of which has not received the formal and express approval of the Institute. Yet even an idea so easily grasped seems not to have been fully understood by all members.

To familiarize the subcommittees with their duties and to urge them to be vigilant in performing them, the Standing Committee has addressed circulars to each of the more than one hundred members. With so large a proportion of the Institute's members (more than one in every ten) serving upon these committees a better knowledge of its principles will undoubtedly be rapidly diffused.

One of the most important duties of the Standing Committee and of the subcommittees is the guidance of those about to hold competitions. This is a duty which has to be discharged with much tact and, if so discharged, it very frequently results in bringing the programme into harmony with the Institute's principles. The Committee has been greatly struck by the number of instances in which a programme that otherwise would have been of a most unsatisfactory character, has, through the work of Institute members, been placed upon a level on which it could receive the Institute's approval. The giving or withholding of that approval is the most critical work with which the committees have to deal. It calls for a most competent knowledge of the Code and for the utmost discretion.

The subcommittees as a whole do not respond to requests for reports with as much promptness and completeness as might be desired. It is, therefore, impossible to give such accurate statistics for the competitions of the year as the Standing Committee would desire to present. But a summary of the excellent reports from some of the Chapters may be of interest to the Convention:

The report of the Subcommittee for the territory of the Boston Chapter shows that of the programmes brought to its attention, four were such that approval could not be given. In one of these cases, however, the recommendations of the Subcommittee that the competition be abandoned and an architect secured by direct choice was followed. In five cases the programmes for buildings costing from \$20,000 to \$130,000 were approved.

The Subcommittee for the territory of the New York Chapter reports having given approval to five programmes and withheld approval from two. Among the five approved, some were at first defective but were put into proper form by the labor of the Committee.

The Philadelphia Subcommittee reports three competitions, all of considerable size, and each of which was approved. In two of these competitions, the Subcommittee secured very substantial modifications in order to bring the programmes into conformity with the Code. In addition to these three competitions, the Subcommittee made unsuccessful efforts to bring within the sphere of its influence four other competitions, only two of which were of importance. They were all of an absolutely impossible character and as far as known no member of the Philadelphia Chapter participated in them. In Philadelphia, the principles of the Code are strongly upheld and vigorously enforced.

The Connecticut Chapter finds conditions relating to State work particularly

difficult owing to the fact that an act of the Legislature prescribes that the State may not secure the services of an architect without a competition, that there shall be a public hearing at which all competitors may present the merits of their plans and specifications and that any or all plans may be rejected. It is obviously the duty of the Institute to give earnest support to the Connecticut Chapter in an attempt to have so ill-considered an act amended or repealed.

The newly formed Milwaukee Chapter has had but brief opportunity to take part in the improvement of competition practice. It has found conditions bad in its territory. Nevertheless, a competition for a House of Correction for which a highly unsatisfactory programme was drawn, has, through the efforts of its Subcommittee, been gotten into such excellent shape that it is on the point of receiving the Institute's approval.

Within the territory of the St. Louis Chapter, several unapproved competitions have been held. In the two in which members of the Institute took part, the Subcommittee has reported the facts to the Committee on Practice and the cases are in progress.

In Chicago, conditions appear to be worse than in any of the larger cities, or perhaps it might be more truly said that, though conditions are no worse, the attitude of members of the Institute has been such that it has been difficult to improve these conditions. Two competitions, one for a structure of great size, both mere unregulated scrambles, have been participated in by members of the Institute. The Committee on Practice has carefully investigated these cases. The authorities of the Institute will doubtless handle them with promptness. It is fair, however, to say that even in Chicago a majority of the members of the Institute are entirely loyal to its principles and will support them, but they need all the help that the body of the Institute at large can give them.

The Subcommittee for San Francisco reports that "in its endeavor to have the Code adopted (this Subcommittee) has been able to secure in many cases an abandonment of the competitive method, and the architects have been selected by direct appointment. We do not claim to have accomplished this result in all cases. There have been many small competitions but in only two or three instances have members of the Chapter participated. The Committee has taken these members to task and are of the opinion that they will not again enter an unauthorized competition. On the whole we find the Code working very well and feel that it is certainly accomplishing good results."

Upon the Pacific Coast several competitions for important structures have recently been held under programmes approved by the Institute, notable among these are the City Hall at Oakland, Cal.; a Temple of Justice and Group Plan at Olympia, Washington; and an Auditorium at Portland, Oregon. In this connection, it is interesting to note that the law governing the Portland Auditorium states that competitions for architects' designs shall be held "in pursuance of the rules of the American Institute of Architects."

The Subcommittee for the territory of the Central New York Chapter has

struggled with great firmness and ability against the bad conditions existing in that territory.

In the matter of the Binghamton High School, an anomalous condition arose from the fact that an attempt was made to conduct a competition in advance of the submission to the electors of the question whether bonds should be issued to pay for the building and the competition.

In trying to meet this situation, a programme was developed containing stipulations.

a. That only in the event of the passage of the loan bill would any architect be selected and not necessarily even then.

b. That the successful competitor, if there were one, must pay the three prizes of the competition, and that if there were none no prizes would be paid.

c. That the commission of the winner, if there were one, would be five per cent for full services.

On being asked to give the formal approval of the Institute to the programme, the Subcommittee for Central New York, of course, refused to do so in which refusal they were supported by the Standing Committee. The expert adviser, Mr. J. Foster Warner, appealed the case to the Board of Directors of the Institute, who approved the action of the committees and informed Mr. Warner that if the programme could not be brought into harmony with the principles of the Institute, it would be his duty to resign from the position of adviser.

Further attempts to bring the programme up to a proper standard having failed, Mr. Warner resigned, whereupon the School Committee notified him that he must either carry on his work of adviser to the end or become liable to the city for non-performance of his contract.

All of which shows the necessity of the Institute's continuing firmly to occupy its present position and the folly of an expert's agreeing to accept employment without stipulating that the competition is to be carried on in accordance with good practice.

The competition for the Syracuse Vocational High School had some features not unlike those just described. Here, too, an attempt was made to conduct a competition in advance of an election to determine whether bonds to provide money for constructing the building should be issued. The first programme was gravely defective in many ways and a second programme remained defective in that there was no guarantee that any competitor would be employed and no statement of the terms of payment, even should there be a winner. Obviously such a programme could not receive approval.

A member of the Central New York Chapter writes: "We are feeling pretty much wrought up over competitions and I do not think there is the slightest doubt but that we will dismiss from our membership those who have taken or who may take part in unapproved competitions. The most serious part of the situation is the fact that Institute members, a number of them prominent in the profession, took part in the Syracuse competition. I feel sure that unless the Institute takes vigorous action in

these cases, the Central New York Chapter will come pretty near going out of business. We have stood by the Institute loyally and we now want the Institute to stand by us."

The Subcommittee for the territory of the Pittsburgh Chapter reports: "Although a number of our members felt that the Code would be a hardship to architects, we found, after a fair trial, that it is a positive benefit in many ways. It has elevated and dignified the profession in the eyes of the public, which is gradually becoming familiar with its objects, and is beginning to realize that it is to its interest as well as to the interest of the architect that it be recognized as the standard of practice. It has resulted in the direct selection of the architect in a number of instances, and where competitions were unavoidable our advice has been sought as to the best method by which they should be conducted."

The Subcommittee for the territory of the Louisiana Chapter for a year or more labored with the competition for the H. Sophie Newcomb Memorial College with the result that in the end an admirable programme has been adopted.

At Minneapolis a competition has recently been held for an important Art Museum. The programme having been refused approval by committees on the ground that it provided for the payment of only five per cent to the winning architect, an appeal was made to the Board of Directors with a view to overthrowing the Committee's decision but the Board stood firmly by the principles approved by the Institute and refused its approval to the programme. Whereupon, after some intermediate steps had been taken, the Committee agreed to all the provisions of the Code including the making of the Schedule of Charges a part of the programme and otherwise greatly improved the proposed competition by limiting it to five competitors.

The Standing Committee itself has had to deal with many competitions for structures that did not lie within the territory of any Chapter. It has refused approval to two, one of them being a State Capitol, the programme for which was not only vicious but was calculated to lead members of the Institute astray by naming as competitors sundry distinguished architects who at once stated that they had no intention whatever of participating. The Standing Committee has given its approval to five programmes, several of which it assisted in getting into proper order.

The Standing Committee draws the following inference from its own and the Subcommittees' experience:

First: An excellent and a not infrequent result of the application of the Code is the abandonment of a competition and the direct appointment of an architect.

Second: In some cases where in the end the programme fails to receive approval, it nevertheless is greatly improved by efforts to gain the approval. Thus in a recent case, a programme which at first has five grave defects ended with but one.

Third: Many competitions which have made a bad start are gotten into the right way by the mere insistence of the Institute that there shall be a professional adviser and, even when the adviser cannot secure a good programme, the work of the subcommittee and its refusal to approve a bad one bring about the desired changes.

Fourth: The influence of the Circular and Code in making known and more fully establishing the Institute Schedule of Charges is most marked. Competitions

generally attract public attention. The fact that the winner is to be paid a commission of six per cent and that the owner is to provide a clerk-of-the-works is a source of comment and is sometimes the first intimation that the public has that there is a standard in such matters. The Institute's firmness in refusing to approve any programme which does not guarantee that the work will be awarded under the Institute schedule is of great value to all architects whether they take part in competitions or not or whether they are members of the Institute or not.

Fifth: There have heretofore been held and even without the Code there would still be held, a certain number of properly conducted competitions. But it is now far easier than ever before for the expert to bring every part of the programme to a high standard. None but an adviser wrestling with a headstrong committee can realize the value of the Institute's statement of what constitutes good practice. Only one who, as an adviser, has been through such an experience can realize the power to enforce proper conditions that lies in his own statement that failure to establish them means a loss of the ablest competitors and his own refusal to act further. Such a statement is a last resort, but, when it comes, it shakes the most obstinate committee and in nine cases out of ten gains the day for decent methods.

The Standing Committee is of the opinion that the Institute's policy has brought about some decrease in the total number of competitions. It is absolutely sure that it has brought about a distinct improvement in the conditions under which competitions are now held as well as in the attitude of the profession toward them.

During the first eight months of the operation of the Code, viz., up to the time of the San Francisco Convention, comparatively few cases of participation by Institute members in unapproved competitions were reported. This was perhaps due to the fact that at the beginning the subcommittees did not fully understand their duties and that sentiment against unauthorized participation had not at that time crystallized.

During the year now closing, the attention of the Committee on Practice has been drawn to an alleged participation of sundry Institute members in unapproved competitions. While the question of discipline lies beyond the field of this Committee its relations with members are such that upon one aspect of the matter it cannot fail to touch. An overwhelming majority of our members have been entirely loyal to the principles of the Institute as expressed in the Circular and Code. Many of these have felt that their loyalty has been given through sacrifice of personal opportunities. To these members and to many others it has been a source of irritation to learn that members, some of them otherwise of high standing, have ignored the provisions of the Code. As time goes on and nothing has been known of action upon any of these cases, an impression has grown up that determination to enforce the Code is lacking. To those, however, who have known of the thoroughness with which the Committee on Practice and the Judiciary Committee have investigated all cases brought before it, such an impression is seen to be unfounded. Nevertheless, it does seem to this Committee to be of the highest importance that every case of improper conduct should be promptly and thoroughly investigated and that a summary of the facts and

the decision of the Board of Directors should be communicated at once to every member of the Institute without waiting for the occurrence of the annual convention.

Delay in determining the degree of culpability of those who violate the principles of the Institute is fatal to the well considered course on which we have embarked. It will render nugatory the efforts of all who are striving to keep competition practice upon the high level on which the Institute has placed it.

While this Committee will vigorously oppose any attempt to swerve the Institute from the fundamental principles of the Code, it will welcome all suggestions for the improvement of the Circular or Code. The Committee has in mind several changes, not in principle but in form, the adoption of which at an early date it will suggest to the Board, and it trusts that such discussion as may attend the submission of this report will bring out further suggestions for the betterance of a document which it is convinced has been of the highest value both to the profession and the building public.

Respectfully submitted by the Standing Committee on Competitions.

R. CLIPSTON STURGIS,
JOHN M. DONALDSON,
C. GRANT LA FARGE,
JOHN HALL, RANKIN,
I. K. POND, *ex-officio*,
FRANK MILES DAY, *Chairman*.

The President: The report of Mr. Day's Committee will be referred to the committee of which Mr. Sturgis is chairman.

I have an announcement or two to make.

This letter is from the Cosmos Club, notifying the Board of Management to extend through the Secretary the privileges of the club to the delegates of the American Institute of Architects from December 10 to December 14, inclusive.

I have a request also from the official photographer to state that a photograph of the Convention will be made on the steps of the Treasury at noon, if the members here present will convene at that time.

The next item, that of nominations, is before you already and the report of the Committee is set forth in its printed document which you have all received. The only thing to be said in reference to that now is that Mr. Breck Trowbridge has in this letter tendered the withdrawal of his name. He says: "I withdraw my name in favor of Mr. Baldwin. Respectfully, Breck Trowbridge."

Mr. Hill: I would like to ask whether it is in order now to nominate from the floor.

The President: Not now. This is the reading of the committee reports. This will come up under new business in time to be taken up before the election. The hour of one is approaching.

Mr. Day: I move we adjourn.

Motion seconded.

The President: Mr. Day moves an adjournment until the hour set down in the programme.

Motion unanimously carried.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The President: The delegates will please come forward and take their seats.

The next committee to report is that on the Bureau of Fine Arts, Breck Trowbridge, Chairman.

Mr. Brown: Mr. Trowbridge of the Committee of Fine Arts reports progress.

The President: Referred.

The Committee on Institute Seal, of which Mr. Magomigle is chairman? The chairman of the next committees to report are not in the Convention hall. Are you prepared, Mr. Brunner?

Mr. Brunner: Yes.

The President: You may have the floor. The Committee on Town Planning, of which Arnold W. Brunner is chairman.

Mr. Brunner: Mr Chairman, ladies and gentlemen, the Committee would like to express their great appreciation of the work of Mr. Glenn Brown in the preparation—in fact, to be conscientious, who, we may say, practically wrote the report.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON TOWN PLANNING.

December 12, 1911.

At the Convention of the American Institute of Architects in 1900 the principal topic of discussion was the subject of Town Planning. On this occasion schemes for the development of Washington were presented by several architects of prominence. This was the first occasion, at least in this country, where architects presumed to advise on this important subject. The objects of this meeting were to show that architects were fitted by their profession to design a city plan, and at the same time call attention to the crying necessity of an orderly, harmonious and artistic development of our national capital.

The most interesting feature of this effort on the part of the Institute is that it has produced important results.

The effects have been far-reaching; Senator McMillan appointed, on the nomination of the Institute, that great body of men which composed the Park Commission

who devised a scheme for the future development of the present capital city in harmony with the original city plan. This plan has received world-wide recognition as an adequate solution for the development of a great capital city.

It also had the effect of calling attention to the capacity and fitness of architects as designers of town planning.

The studies and daily work of an architect fit him to combine the elements most needed in a city plan, such as utility, convenience and beauty, street traffic, transportation by water and rail, landscape and building and their relation to each other, are all subjects which the education of an architect enables him to solve.

He is fitted to bring together and harmonize the landscape architect, the municipal engineer, the railroad expert, the sanitarian, all of whose services are positively necessary in the study of this broad subject.

It will be well for us to think of the growth and magnitude of this movement since the Convention of 1900.

It has been country wide and world wide. It is not necessary to call attention to the plans of Washington, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco and Seattle and of the other cities throughout the country. The enthusiasm that has been shown, not only by members of our profession, but by the most prominent citizens of flourishing municipalities, in the matter of City Development is most encouraging, and the general movement is fraught with so much good that the efforts in these various cities merit the hearty assistance and support of the American Institute of Architects, which have secured systematic plans for their future development.

The Committee would call attention to the Town Planning Conferences at which the various schemes have been in public exhibition, and the encouraging interest of the public in these exhibitions. The first was held at Washington, the second in Rochester and the third in Philadelphia, and the most successful, an international Town Planning Conference, in London. The first devoted a large part of its exhibit to statistics on health and slums, gave data on and exhibited a mass of information on germ diseases and death. The necessity of improvement in housing conditions was made evident. The methods of improving these evils were not clearly demonstrated. The effect of the conference was destructive rather than constructive. In the conference at Rochester the suggestions as to how to accomplish the ends desired were much more clearly demonstrated.

In Philadelphia, the most successful event of the kind in this country, the practical demonstration and application of the questions of city planning to everyday affairs were proved.

In this conference the broad halls and three large rooms in the municipal building were given over to the exhibition of drawings covering every variety of city planning, transportation docks, civic centers, parks, a very complete exhibit of the work done or suggested in this country for the past ten years, in fact showing the work accomplished since the initiation of the Institute in 1900.

At this meeting papers were read and discussions were participated in by architects, landscape architects and engineers, making altogether a valuable series of

documents on this subject. The regular meeting was followed by daily midday talks on topics relating to town planning, given in connection with the exhibition. This meeting was very effective in bringing the importance and value of systematic town planning to the attention of the public.

The Royal Institute of British Architects considered the subject of such vital importance that they called an International Town Planning Conference in London, October 10, 1910. Here the men who have taken the most interest in the subject from all parts of the world met and discussed the various problems, among them were the well known names of Henard of France, Unwin, Trigg and Mawson of England, von Steuben of Germany, Burnham of the United States.

The Royal Academy granted an unusual concession for this exhibition in giving their galleries for the occasion.

The exhibition consisted of drawings showing work being accomplished in all parts of the world.

In addition to the exhibition in the Royal Academy Galleries a memorable collection of maps and drawings of London was displayed in the Guild Hall.

Besides the papers read by those eminent in such work from France, England, Germany, Holland, Norway, Sweden and the United States, and the discussions on topics relating to city planning in London, excursions with visual demonstrations were made to the model villages of Port Sunlight and Hampstead Gardens, and the ancient and modern town planning of Bath.

Illustrated talks on ancient cities and the methods of grouping their buildings and unifying their cities were a phase of this conference that added to the scholarly interest of the meeting; this reminds us that we may learn much from these sources in town planning as we have in other branches of art.

There has been a feeling that the architect was concerned only with the beauty of a city, this conference proves that his first thought is convenience in traffic, economy in transportation, healthfulness in open spaces and parks, and harmony between the various elements in the city or village; with these carefully worked out beauty will assert itself without being forced to the front.

This conference brings to our attention the breadth of the subject and importance of town planning to every-day life, and the changes made necessary by modern travel and transportation, by the centralization of population in cities, by the concentration of business in large manufacturing plants, the necessity for recreation and play grounds, and the need of light, air and publicity for habitations.

The report of this conference has recently been published and it makes one of the most valuable contributions which has been presented on this subject. It should be in the libraries of all municipalities as it has notable papers and discussions as well as excellent illustrations covering almost all phases of town planning.

It will interest the members of our Institute to know that the Park Commission's Plans for the development of Washington City, for which our Institute is sponsor, received distinguished consideration in both the exhibition and in the comments of those present, giving it the first place among American schemes for town planning.

We consider it within the province of this Committee, and probably its most useful service, to call attention to the tendencies and result of this movement and to indicate what we think will advance it.

The Royal Institute of British Architects has published a valuable document, not a résumé of the meeting but suggestions formulated as a result of the Town Planning Conference and Exhibition. This document is divided into two parts: "Suggestions for Actual Town Planning Work;" second, "A Summary of the Powers and Opportunities of the Housing Town-Planning Acts."

This document calls attention to the essential points necessary before making a scheme for town planning, naming as fundamental a record of the physical and topographical conditions of the areas: the social and economic conditions of the population, and the historic and archaeological interest of the locality.

The distribution of population; its standards of health, education, source and amount of income of the citizens.

The rainfall, average temperature at different seasons, prevailing winds, and other climatic conditions affecting conditions in vegetation and animal life. Its natural advantages of the site for traffic and pleasure, beautiful scenery, rivers, seacoast, and mountains.

The history of the town and influence which have led to existing conditions, natural survivals and traditional associations which will maintain its individuality.

Rate and reasons for growth in the population and the character of this growth.

They describe carefully the character of the technical survey maps showing commercial possibilities, residential conditions, the density of population, district park areas, ownership of land with boundaries as well as contour maps showing levels. A survey of all features worth preserving such as beautiful bits of scenery, open, distant pleasing views and vistas, historic or beautiful buildings, and a record from an architectural standpoint of all that goes to make up the individuality of a town stating that "The preservation of individuality in a town is desirable on aesthetic grounds."

Then they call attention to New Traffic Facilities: the consideration of street railway lines, electric lines, boat lines and the location of railway stations, express depots, and post offices in relation to the city and convenience for receiving and distributing.

The connection between docks and railways, and docks with their relation to traffic.

The next topic is the formation of centers of interest such as municipal buildings, educational centers, commercial sections, saying that "while main centers will be required for only large schemes there are opportunities of such grouping in minor schemes which will occur in the smallest town." We quote in full what the Committee says on the character of architectural treatment:

"The character and architectural treatment of centers should be appropriate to their purpose and expressive of their relative importance. Governmental or administrative centers would naturally be treated in a monumental manner indicative of the

important functions there to be housed; a more homely treatment might be appropriate for the minor center of a residential area, though in all classes some degree of architectural emphasis is essential. Where either the nature of the ground or the directions of existing streets make a regular lay-out undesirable, it becomes all the more necessary to consider carefully the placing of each building, if the different views of the centers are to compose successfully.

"The importance of placing public buildings where they can be well seen and will confer the greatest amount of dignity upon the district in which they stand cannot be exaggerated. Whether such buildings are detached, or grouped along some fine street, or around a place to form a center, ample space should be provided as well for their proper setting as to accommodate without inconvenience the large number of people to assemble there. The dedication of a definite proportion of the site of a public building for these purposes is recognized as essential in many foreign countries. In some towns existing parks will afford an opportunity for arranging public buildings in a setting of foliage and greensward which should by no means be neglected. But whatever its character, a fine civic center will only result from the harmonious combination of all the parts; while discordant elements, even in minor details, may destroy much of the effect. The architect should, therefore, be given the opportunity to determine the treatment, to assign positions for any monuments, to select or design the accessories, and to arrange the lighting so that all may contribute to enhance the effect aimed at."

They next advise on the subject of traffic centers; the provision for direct and ample lines from railways, docks, important commercial points or pleasure resorts, and meeting places for athletic games. "In planning traffic centers, while the grouping of buildings suitable for other centers would obviously be out of place, it is nevertheless of great importance to maintain a regular relation between the different roads converging on the center and the facades of the buildings between these roads if a haphazard result is to be avoided. Some roads may run through the *place* in a direct line, while others may so enter it that the buildings opposite form an orderly terminal to the street view. Where many tram lines converge, a large open space, as free as possible from other traffic, for marshalling the cars for the different routes is found very valuable; and such requirements as cab ranks and shelters should find a place in the plan." "Good lines of communication will naturally be required between the centers referred to above; and, in addition, the street system should provide for a sufficient number of radial lines leading out of the town and connecting with existing main roads, also for ring roads around the town, linking them together. The large volume of traffic between residential areas and the districts of commercial and industrial employment should be especially provided for by wide roads which, with the radial roads, are likely to be much used for motor traffic.

In addition to these main roads or streets a secondary system not so important must be provided: "It is not necessary that the planning of these secondary roads in one of the spaces should be symmetrical with the planning in another. The important consideration is that the relation between the minor roads and the surround-

ing main roads and centers should be maintained. There is, therefore, ample opportunity to develop each area of land for the particular purpose for which it is required, without detriment to the design. A series of roads which is adapted for cottage property would be unsuitable for business purposes, and one which is suitable for either of these would be quite unfitted for developing land required for factories or large works; it is essential, therefore, that the system of planning should allow for these differences.

"So long as the conditions of successful treatment in each are maintained, both straight and curved streets may appropriately be used. Straight streets give the most direct access from point to point, afford the most dignified approach to important buildings, and where well-proportioned and not unduly long provide good architectural sites. Curved streets, on the other hand, afford on one side at least a better display of the facades along the street itself, with a more varied street picture, and may be readily adapted to the centers of the ground. A set-back in the building line on a portion of a straight street will, however, create positions of considerable prominence, and will enable the side of a building nearly square with the spectator to displace in the street picture part of the acute perspective of the facade which may sometimes, if prolonged too far without a break, be unsatisfactory. In such a break or set-back a clump of trees may also be planted, the foliage of which in some positions would make a pleasant interlude in the street facade.

"The building line will often do more to determine the final effect than the street line, and the proper placing of the buildings and careful adjustment of the frontage lines are therefore an essential part of town planning.

"When corners have to be rounded off for convenience of traffic, or roads made to wind in order to scale some steep bank, it is by no means always needful to break up an otherwise regular grouping of buildings; instead a frontage line differing from the street line may be laid down. On hilly sites the arrangement of the buildings to enhance or contradict the slope of the ground may be of greater moment than the lines of the buildings on plan; and on such sites the effectiveness of the result will greatly depend on the massing of the buildings.

"The length of a street view can be determined by a centrally placed building, by a diversion in the line of the street, or by forking the street. One or other of these means should be taken to prevent indefinitely prolonged vistas, and to secure a suitable closing feature. When directions net square with each other their probable type must be considered. A triumphal arch is hardly a happy terminal when looked at obliquely, while a circular domed building will symmetrically close a vista from many directions.

"The great architectural opportunities afforded by bridges should be remembered; and while the general position of many roads must be determined by the possibility from an engineering point of view of bridging under or over railways or other obstacles, the lines of crossing should be so arranged as to accord with the best architectural treatment of the bridge and its abutments.

"Irrespective of traffic consideration, some proportion between the width of the

street and the height of the buildings should be maintained, and where lofty and important buildings are likely to be erected wide streets are necessary."

They call attention to the care which should be exercised as to selection of areas best adapted to commerce, manufacture and residences and mention some of the features bearing upon such selection:

"When selecting areas for open spaces it is important to determine the exact purpose for which they are required. For playing fields, level ground is essential, while, provided there is convenient access, road frontage along the edge of the fields is a needless extravagance. On the other hand, where an open space or small park is desired to adorn the town, a certain amount of road frontage must be occupied if it is to serve its decorative purpose. For large parks, areas of special natural beauty, or grounds attached to buildings of archaeological or historical interest, may with advantage be reserved. Water frontages are particularly attractive in connection with parks or promenades, and where a town is fortunate in possessing such advantage a useful function of a town-planning scheme would be to apportion that frontage between the industrial requirements and those of recreation, and to prevent its being occupied by buildings devoted to purposes for which it offers no advantage. Sometimes the reservation of quite small open spaces may preserve for the public valuable viewpoints of distant prospects or fine existing buildings; in other cases a narrow strip of open space can be reserved within a town area at very little expense, and such strip, suitably planted, may afford a very attractive walk through parts of the town, when a more extensive park might be impracticable. Small children's play-grounds, which may occupy corners of back land, are very valuable, as are small reservations in quiet spots if laid out for a definite purpose.

"In the planting of streets or open spaces some definite effect should be aimed at. In some places the avenue will be suitable, in others, groups of foliage will be more successful; but broad, simple treatment, with not too much elaboration, will be found to harmonize most successfully with town surroundings. Where trees are to be planted, sufficient space for their proper growth should be provided. The successful combination of planting with the architecture of streets and squares is a difficult art, for which a general knowledge of trees and plants affords no adequate qualification.

"In the completed town it is the buildings which are seen and produce whatever effect, good or bad, is attained; therefore, the problem of town planning in its final form is essentially an architectural problem. The working out of the exact form in which the requirements can be satisfied so as to produce a fine town is a function of the creative imagination; and it can only be performed by one who has had the architectural training necessary to enable him to adjust the proportions of the many parts, so as to place the different buildings, and group them upon the ground and in relation to each other that when erected they may compose properly."

The foregoing suggestions are selected from the admirable report of the Royal Institute of British Architects on what they thought the Conference had taught, and while we may differ with some of the details or the exact wording of their results, on general principles they seem to your Committee to be most admirable and com-

prehensive. At any rate this Conference, which was the first International Conference on City Planning that has been held, has produced such inspiring results that we feel it important to report in a general way the result of its deliberations.

The object of the Institute Committee is, not simply to report what has been done, but to suggest what might be done in the United States, encourage this movement and secure results.

We in this country have zeal and enthusiasm, the citizens are becoming interested, this needs guidance to produce the best results.

We find that to obtain results, either State or national, laws are necessary to effectively carry out a judicious system of town planning.

Your Committee has not had the opportunity to study the housing and town planning act of England or the laws relating to this subject in other European countries and formulate their adaptability to our country, or to select such portions as would be of value to us. Although we have not been able to formulate even an outline of such laws, we know of many instances in this country where proper laws would have been the means of securing good results, where without such laws results have been impossible. Power of Excess Condemnation would have been most valuable in many instances in this country. The Town Planning Act has one important feature, that is, the control of the local Government Board over all town planning schemes; in this way extravagant schemes, inharmonious grouping and inefficient combinations are prevented; efficient and intelligent supervision over such plans is most valuable.

By excess condemnation many roads, streets and parks might be acquired without cost, by selling the excess property at its enhanced value and allow of control of the character and design of the buildings.

Your Committee would suggest that the Institute appoint a committee to suggest what laws should be enacted in this country either by the States or the National Government, and after determining what is best, that the Institute take up this service to the public as one of its policies, securing legislation that will aid in Town Planning Development.

C. L. BORIE, JR.,
GLENN BROWN,
CLAUDE BRAGDON,
ARNOLD W. BRUNNER, *Chairman.*

The President: The report of this Committee is referred to Mr. Waid's Committee on Reports of Special Committees. Mr. Magonigle, will you report for the Committee on Institute Seal?

Mr. Magonigle: The report of the Committee on Institute Seal resembles, I think, "the short and simple annals of the poor." We have languished in poverty for two years, but during this fall we succeeded in extracting a small appropriation for the purpose of having a model

made, and a tentative design for one has been prepared. This Committee asks to be continued so that it may spend this money.

The President: The next matter is the report of the Committee on Conservation of Natural Resources, Cass Gilbert, Chairman.

Mr. Gilbert: Mr. President and gentlemen of the convention, the Committee on the Conservation of Natural Resources has the honor to submit the following somewhat brief report:

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CONSERVATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES.

The Committee on the Conservation of Natural Resources has been in correspondence with the National Conservation Association and has kept in more or less close touch with this great movement since its inception.

When, at the suggestion of Secretary Brown, the Institute was included by President Roosevelt among those organizations of national scope to be invited to participate in the first conferences of Governors, and when, on formation of the National Conservation Association, the Institute was asked to join in this nation-wide movement, the opportunity was offered us to consider a subject of general public concern in which we could properly take a specific interest without any individual or selfish end in view.

The architects are the representatives before the public of the great building interests of the country. The construction of buildings and the development of cities touch the subject of "conservation" much more closely than would at first seem apparent. That the architects' specifications of material for buildings directly affect, may *control*, the use of materials in buildings would not for a moment be disputed by any one, much less by the manufacturers and dealers in building materials and the contractors or artisans who handle them.

If the architects specify clay products such as brick, or terra cotta for walls, in place of wood or stone; terra cotta tile for roofing in place of wood shingles, tin, copper, iron or slate; concrete in place of terra cotta blocks for floor construction or reinforced concrete in place of structural steel, the use of these materials is instantly and vitally affected. These are only a few of the many that might be cited. When it is understood that the building industry of the United States involves the expenditure of over \$1,000,000,000 annually the vast influence of the architects, as yet little understood by ourselves, becomes apparent.

In the development of our cities we reach a yet wider field, for this topic embraces all that has been cited above and yet more. The wise planning of cities makes for the conservation of public health, and, in fact, for the lives of the citizens. Our present crude methods of sanitation and sewage disposal require the waste of untold millions of dollars in water supply and rob the soil of the return to it of fertilizing

material which is essential to its continued productivity. While wasting this resource, we defile our rivers with the output and pump the water over again for public consumption. The congestion of population is a subject which comes under the consideration of every architect who takes part in the city planning movement, and even of every one who plans an apartment house or an office building in any of our large cities. There is much need that these and many kindred subjects should be carefully studied as elements of the conservation of the nation's resources.

The conservation of human life is the ultimate object of the whole conservation movement. In a minor, but still important way we can contribute thereto—by making reasonable and proper provision in all building contracts for the protection of those engaged in construction and by advocating laws which will preferably grant them physical safety in advance, rather than legal redress afterward.

We should take an active part in the conservation of natural scenery, one of the great assets of the nation. In every direction we see the ruthless and unthinking destruction of objects of great natural beauty that can never be replaced. For example, the Palisades of the Hudson River, the environment of Niagara Falls, the cliffs of the Upper Mississippi, the shores of the Delaware, of the Potomac and other rivers, and, in fact, thousands of other places of unrivalled beauty where nature has bounteously endowed our people with a splendid heritage. Imagine the loss to England if the shores of the Thames, or to France if the borders of the Seine were similarly neglected or defaced. Imagine the loss to Switzerland if the precipices of the Alps were defaced with advertisements of breakfast foods, and the resulting disgust of visitors who contribute so richly to her trade and prosperity. Think what we lightly throw away for the benefit of that small, privileged class of advertisers and vandals to the profit of no one but themselves. America is very generous to people of that sort. Is it generous to its larger citizenship in casually permitting the destruction of this great natural resource? We as a body, concerned in the aesthetic side of life, and desiring to perpetuate the great natural resource of landscape beauty in this country, should advocate the protection of what we now have and the acquisition of national parks and reserves proportional to the future population of the country. Take the environment of Washington as an instance in point. The shores of the Potomac above and below the city for a considerable distance should be set aside for park purposes, even though undeveloped for a century to come, and incidentally the fine old estates along the banks of the river should be kept as memorials of the early days of the national life. They should be retained for the public good and not be allowed to pass into hands that will deface the natural beauty of the river or create an ignoble, sordid environment for the nation's capital.

If the Institute had at its disposal a sufficient grant or fund of money to permit it to engage in a thorough study of these questions, our normal affiliation and interest would bring to the service of the public a most useful mass of information. As it is, we can only touch upon the subject and continue to give our adherence to the principles of the movement as in the past, and contribute as best we can to the sum of general knowledge.

When we learn the properties of the materials we use, so that we will not use them wastefully; when we have informed ourselves of our unrivaled deposits of marble, we will have no more need of the importation of this product from Italy or Greece. When we learn that the reckless specification of wood involves the destruction of our forests by the axe and of our cities by fire; when we learn that the by-products of our rolling mills in the form of slag make excellent cement and the most perfect material for concrete; when we learn to use a ton of clay products where we are now wasting a ton of steel and thereby that the sky-scrappers of to-day may become the steel mines of the future; when, as we say, we have learned something more of the wise use of materials and understand still better our relations to the aesthetic and economic life of the country; in short, when we have rediscovered the real America which lies about us, we will take our place among those that contribute to the real conservation of the natural resources of the nation. To that end your Committee recommends this topic for the broad consideration of architects generally and it further recommends the continued participation of the American Institute of Architects in the movement for the conservation of the natural resources of the nation.

CASS GILBERT,
GLENN BROWN,
JAMES KNOX TAYLOR.

The President: The excellent report of Mr. Gilbert will be properly referred.

The Committee on the Bureau of Fine Arts—Mr. Trowbridge, have you a report on that?

Mr. Trowbridge: The Committee on Bureau of Fine Arts reports progress.

The President: The Delegates on Testing Material, of which Mr. A. O. Elzner is the chairman, are rather resting on their oars. Their work depends entirely on the activities of the Government's testing bureau, and as that at present is quiescent the work for this Committee, as you see, is not exacting.

The next committee report is that on Electrical Code and Fire Protection, by C. H. Blackall. The Secretary will read it.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON ELECTRICAL CODE AND FIRE PROTECTION.

MR. GLENN BROWN,
Secretary, American Institute of Architects.

DEAR SIR: I wish to report as delegate of the American Institute of Architects to the National Conference Electrical Code and to National Fire Protection Association.

The work of the National Conference Electrical Code was quite perfunctory, there being very little except routine business accomplished and practically no changes suggested were carried out that were of any importance.

The fifteenth annual meeting of the National Fire Protection Association was held in New York City, May 23, 24 and 25. During these three days the attendance was quite full and included representatives from a great many different organizations comprising the Association, and it is extremely interesting to observe the care with which every proposed measure brought before the Association is most closely scrutinized before receiving the assent of that body. The large influence which the Association wields on insurance matters is due to the fact that these conventions are so representative in every character and all the deliberations are conducted so carefully. This Association has nothing but a moral control over the insurance interests. It is purely a voluntary association and none of the societies or bodies of which its members are composed are in any wise bound to observe its rules, but as a matter of fact its decisions are implicitly followed and it has probably more influence than any other one body of its kind. It has completely revolutionized and made regular the intricate steps of electric construction and of late years it has taken up a multitude of minor questions and solved them most satisfactorily.

Your representative served on the committee which took up the matter of a standard building law for theaters. Several meetings of the committee were held in New York and the committee was in conference with a committee of citizens of New York which was attempting to formulate a theater code for that city. Our committee was able to influence the New York committee to a certain extent and the Code which was finally presented to the Association for consideration is practically identical with the Code which has been presented to the city of New York.

Your representative was also a member of the committee on automobile garages. A report of this committee practically provides for every automobile garage accommodating more than three machines to be of fireproof construction throughout. There seemed to be a general acceptance of the recommendations in this respect and it is believed that they are wholly reasonable. Similar recommendations are being considered for incorporation in the building laws of New York City and in Boston. There was presented to the Convention a very interesting report by the Secretary of the Association, Franklin H. Winthrop, on "The Common Causes of Fire."

Your delegate wishes again to call the attention of the Institute to the extreme desirability of some action being taken by the American Institute of Architects

toward the co-operation of the insurance interests in the very important subject of building laws. A year ago at the Chicago meeting of the National Fire Protection Association interviews with the leading insurance men from different parts of the country brought out the fact that they were looking toward the American Institute of Architects to take the initiative in some form of standard building law, that the initiative in such work should naturally come from the architects rather than the insurance interests, that the American Institute of Architects was the proper body to do such work and that the insurance interests generally would welcome any opportunity to co-operate with us. Your delegate strongly urges that in the near future a committee be appointed to take up the matter of uniform building law in consultation with the National Fire Protection Association and that its committee be given an adequate appropriation to pay the necessary expense of such work. The building laws in this country have certain points in common in all cities. It is not the object that any standard building law should be made as rigid, as all-embracing and as inflexible as the National Electrical Code, but the fundamental essentials of good building, of safe construction and of wise methods are the same all over the country and the American Institute would be doing a public service of great value by taking the initiative in formulating general rules which would apply everywhere. The hearty co-operation of insurance interests in any such method as this is could be surely counted upon.

Respectfully submitted.

C. H. BLACKALL.

REPORT OF DELEGATES TO THE ILLUMINATING ENGINEERING
CONVENTION HELD IN CHICAGO FROM SEPTEMBER 25 TO
SEPTEMBER 28, 1911.

MR. GLENN BROWN,

Secretary American Institute of Architects:

This was the fifth annual convention of the Society though the first one to be held in the West. The attendance of one hundred and forty-two members besides many guests was most encouraging and will undoubtedly increase the prestige and general usefulness of the Society. A most admirable programme was wisely chosen which called for many papers, and a free, interesting and most profitable discussion followed the reading of each.

The Society is undoubtedly founded on a permanent basis, and though young in years of existence has accomplished much that is of intrinsic value to the public and particularly to the architect.

Many of these engineers are working industriously to obtain by experiment positive laws of light, shade and diffusion; which will ultimately be the means of correcting our many failures in interior lighting, giving us both the proper amount and quality of light required to gain the desired effect. President Kennedy stated in his address that "Much remains to be investigated before our knowledge can be

regarded as satisfactory, due to our inferior flame standards, and the lack of proper knowledge of the lumens per area-watt, for all of the different colors and frequencies of light, at all working intensities."

A paper that brought out some of the most interesting and profitable discussions was read by J. R. Cravath, entitled, "The Effectiveness of Light as Influenced by Systems and Surroundings."

He clearly demonstrated that the laws are as yet incomplete regarding the various uses of direct and indirect lighting systems though great advances have been made in this particular branch of the subject.

A written communication from Mr. Bassett Jones, Jr., brought out the fact that a combination of direct and indirect lighting is often the most efficient, rather than to use either one alone to the exclusion of the other.

If there is any one thing that has come to the architect's rescue in the proper treatment of a lighting scheme for interiors, it is the indirect lighting system, and for this we are greatly indebted to the illuminating engineers.

Attention was also called to the fact that indirect lighting can most profitably be used in factory lighting, careful tests having been made showing better work performed and with less irritation on the eyes, because of the removing of shadows and the direct glare of the lamp or gas light. These results have become so manifest that the Society is now considering the best ways and means of obtaining or encouraging the enactment of adequate State laws to govern at least the minimum degrees of illumination in factories to protect health and physical welfare of the employees. At present there are only eleven States that have any laws referring to factory lighting, and it is said even those laws are most deficient.

The Society has given notice that before the first of the year, lighting companies in fifty-seven cities will announce to their patrons that they will place at their disposal their illuminating engineering departments, and further that all installations designed by their illuminating engineers will be guaranteed to give satisfaction; this certainly is most commendable, and should prove of great value to the architect and owner.

Respectfully submitted, December 12, 1911.

H. B. WHEELOCK,
HOWARD SHAW.

The President: The next committee to report is that on the International Congress of Architects, of which the President happens to be the chairman, Messrs. Brown, Post, Eames and Gilbert being the other members.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF ARCHITECTS.

As the programme provides a place in the regular order for reports of delegates to the Ninth International Congress of Architects in Rome this report is, as indeed was the work of the Committee, more or less perfunctory. This Committee after canvassing the situation and corresponding with the American branch of the International Committee of the Congress, recommended that the Congress be invited to convene for its next session in Washington, D. C. After being assured of the moral support of the Government of the United States, the Executive Committee authorized an invitation to the Congress on behalf of the American Institute of Architects. The ballot in the International Committee resulted favorably to Russia by a majority of two. Moreover, as the sentiment of the Congress was overwhelmingly pro-American, this Committee recommends a continued interest and effort to the end that the Congress of 1917 may be held in America. The Committee recommends, too, that an attractive exhibition of architectural photographs be made at St. Petersburg in 1914, at the Congress, to stimulate the interest of the Congress and of the International Committee in the United States of America.

I. K. POND, *Chairman.*

The President: The next committee report is that on License Legislation, of which D. Everett Waid is chairman.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATION.

GLENN BROWN,

Secretary American Institute of Architects:

The special Committee on Legislation appointed by the Directors pursuant to a resolution passed at the Annual Convention held in San Francisco in January, 1911, begs to present its report.

It is assumed that the function of the Committee on Legislation in the future will be to keep itself informed as to proposed legislation which may interest the profession and that its active work under the instruction of the Board of Directors may consist in opposing objectionable proposed legislation or in promoting desirable legislation. One immediate duty of the Committee on Legislation appears to be a study of the existing state laws regulating the practice of architecture with a view of securing harmony in such laws, both present and future, so far as the interests of other states may be affected by the law in any one State, and with a view also of assisting in an advisory way the profession in any state which contemplates new legislation.

The activity of the present committee having been limited this year, as we were informed by the Secretary, to the matter of Registration or License of Architects, we may report briefly that, since the Illinois law was passed on June 3, 1897, similar

state laws regulating the practice of architecture, by means of state enactments establishing boards of examiners having authority to issue registration or license papers to architects entitled to practice, have been passed by five other states, namely, New Jersey, California, Colorado, Utah and Louisiana. Registration laws are under consideration but not yet enacted in Missouri, Indiana and New York. It may be mentioned as a matter of interest to the Institute that the various provinces of Canada have passed registration laws.

The Province of Quebec Association of Architects under an act of incorporation passed in 1890 possesses imperial power to regulate the practice of architecture in that province. In fact "no person can take or make use of the name or title of architect, either singly or in connection with any other word, name, title or designation, giving it to be understood that he is an architect under this act, unless he is registered under this act as a member of the said association." This association of architects is given such broad powers that no one can practice without becoming a member and paying annual dues and obeying all regulations of the association, and the association may apply its funds "toward the support of museums, libraries or lectureships, or for other public purposes connected with the profession of architecture, or toward the promotion of learning and education in connection with architecture."

"The association may also use surplus funds or invested capital for the rental or purchase of land or premises, or for the building of premises to serve as offices, examination halls, libraries, museums, or for any other public purpose connected with architecture."

Parliament has affixed prohibitive protective duties on architectural drawings made in the United States. Architects on this side of the border who design buildings to be erected in Canada must pay a heavy duty on the drawings, unless they join the provincial association and thus secure permission to practice in Canada.

It may be questioned in passing whether the motive behind some of our state legislation has not been to keep out the architects of other states. Assuming, however, that the only legitimate reasons for such legislation are the raising of the standard of qualifications of the profession and the protection of the public against unsafe and otherwise badly designed buildings, it would seem desirable that all such legislation should encourage the highest possible standard on a basis which will lead to the ultimate recognition of architecture as a learned profession. It would seem desirable also that this standard should be as nearly as possible the same in all states, and that, such being the case, there should be little difficulty on the part of a registered architect of one state securing permission to practice in any other state. So far as your Committee has learned, there has been a disposition on the part of the Boards of Examiners of Illinois, California, and elsewhere, to welcome competent practitioners from other states without imposing unreasonable obstacles. There appears to be an opinion, however, on the part of some that this condition does not always obtain, as witnessed by the fact that an architect of another state has characterized the New Jersey law as a "hold-up," and he adds "if you ever get a license law in the State of New York, I hope it will be so strenuous that the New Jersey architects will have to keep on their side of the river."

Some of the details with which future members of the Committee on Legislation may have to deal, such as methods of examination, encouragement toward higher educational standards, a single fee versus an annual registration fee, etc., may prove to be of more or less importance. Your Committee believes that its successors will have considerable scope for active efforts in assisting to co-operate state legislation affecting the practice of architecture, particularly as soon as the existence of the Committee on Legislation is recognized by the Chapters in the various states who may desire assistance in formulating the best possible legislation for their respective states. An interesting commentary on the present condition of such legislation is contained in an extract from a letter written by Mr. Peter B. Wight, who has been Secretary of the Illinois State Board of Examiners since its institution fourteen years ago. He writes:

"The main point is this—that the laws should not only be uniform, but they should all be passed equal to the highest standard set by any one state. That will be very difficult to accomplish when you understand the nature of the men who comprise the General Assemblies.

"The State of Utah has now the only law which compares favorably with our own. The others are so defective as to be of very little value. The law in California is defective in many respects, but the State Board in that state has set a very high standard in their examinations. In that state the Board has, without strict legal authority, agreed to receive and license any person licensed in this state, after *examination*. The law in Illinois says nothing about receiving a person licensed in another state, and our Illinois Board has never yet considered that it will receive an architect licensed without examination in California. . . .

"If this kind of reciprocity should prevail, it should be provided for in an enactment and the State Boards should not be allowed to assume doubtful authority in interpreting the law. The New Jersey law allows the Board to license any person who is licensed in any other state, whether he has been examined or not. That makes the law almost useless as to keeping incompetent persons out of the state."

This report is not intended to be comprehensive, but simply suggestive. We believe that vexatious problems may arise from miscellaneous legislation if no concerted steps are taken in anticipation of such legislation, and, therefore, your Committee recommends that a serious study of all existing legislation affecting the practice of architecture be made with a view of adopting a policy regarding such legislation.

Respectfully submitted.

D. EVERETT WAID, *Chairman.*

The President: The report will be properly referred. The next report is that on Schedule of Charges, Robert Maynicke, Chairman. I believe Mr. Sturgis is to read this report.

COMMITTEE ON SCHEDULE OF CHARGES.

GENTLEMEN:

Your Committee on the Schedule of Charges to whom was referred the resolution of instruction, viz.:

"Resolved, That the Committee on the Schedule of Charges be and hereby is instructed to present to the Board, if possible, a statement of the conditions existing in other countries in which a schedule of charges obtains, and to formulate for the Institute a logical schedule which shall take cognizance of different types of buildings and variation of cost within these types," beg to report:

From the data available it is evident that, while in foreign countries draughtsmen's wages, office rent and other expenses are materially lower than with us, architect's fees are considerably higher, although the service rendered is generally less than that in the best offices in this country.

In addition to the architect's fees, the owner pays one to two per cent for bills of quantities prepared by surveyors and he also pays for a clerk-of-the-works or superintendent, or for both; the specialists employed for plumbing, electric, heating, ventilating and other work are also paid by the owner, so that it costs the foreign owner a larger percentage, frequently double the amount, than that which our home talent receives for an equal or a more complete service.

The prevailing commissions, based on the cost of the work, paid to foreign architects, exclusive of the above-mentioned expenditures of the owner, are as follows:

England and France five per cent, Germany a fraction over five per cent, Russia and Italy eight per cent and Switzerland five to eight per cent.

In regard to the Schedule of Charges, your Committee strongly recommends that no changes be made at the present time.

Your Committee is of the opinion that the individual practitioner should be permitted some latitude in the application of the minimum charge for loft, factory or similar types of buildings, provided he is not in competition with some other architect.

Your Committee is cognizant of the fact that a change in the schedule, unless clearly defined, might in case of dispute or action at law cause confusion and work to the detriment of the architect.

In order to ascertain to what extent the present schedule has been put into use and to obtain an opinion as to the advisability of so changing the schedule of charges as to recognize the different types of buildings, letters were addressed to different centers, especially in the West and Middle West, inasmuch as the schedule has been generally adopted in the East, asking:

First. To what extent the six per cent commission has been put in practice.

Second. As to the advisability of reducing the minimum charge on loft, factory and similar buildings, where walls and floors constitute the greater amount of the work.

Third. As to whether the cost of drawings, specifications and superintendence should be a determining factor in making up the commission of the architect—and,

Fourth. As to the advisability of basing the charge on the cost of the drawings, specifications and supervision plus a percentage for "overhead" or office expense plus a fee for professional service.

To these questions replies were received from a number of architects in widely separated localities.

A summary of these replies indicates that while a majority of the Chapters have adopted the Institute schedule as a Chapter measure, the use of the six per cent minimum charge is not general among the members.

There is, however, an increasing use of the six per cent minimum charge. Two of our western Chapters have recently adopted the schedule as a Chapter measure, the Washington State Chapter almost unanimously by a letter ballot on a resolution clearly defining the position of the Chapter and its understanding of the Schedule.

To the second question the replies were almost all in favor of a lower minimum charge on the loft or factory type of building.

The replies to the third question indicate that no comprehensive system for determining the costs is in use in a large majority of architects' offices and the general opinion appears to be that the cost of drawings, specifications and supervision should not be a determining factor in making up an architect's commission.

About one-fourth of the replies to question four favor a fee for professional service plus cost of drawings, specifications and supervision.

Your Committee further begs to call to your attention the system of payment for architect's services, which is based on the cost of producing drawings and specifications and of superintendence plus a professional fee of the architect, based on, first, the length of time of the service required, second, the amount and character of personal service required and, third, the approximate cost of the building. Such a system appears equitable and sufficiently elastic to meet the varying conditions of different classes of work.

Respectfully submitted.

R. MAYNICKE, *Chairman.*

*To the Board of Directors of the
American Institute of Architects.*

The President: The report will be properly referred.

The Committee on Government Competitions is a sub-committee of the Board and its report has been presented to the Board and therein acted on and will not be presented to the Convention.

We are now, having finished the reports, about to listen to the papers of the Convention. Mr. Gardner has kindly consented to let Mr. Dyer present his paper first and if Mr. Dyer is present we shall be very glad to listen.

THE EFFECT OF COMPETITION UPON DESIGN.

By J. MILTON DYER, F. A. I. A.

In attempting to deal with this subject, it has been extremely difficult to confine myself to the actual effect of competition upon design, rather than to revert to a discussion as to the propriety of competition in itself, and more or less to a discussion of the ethics governing competitions.

For the purpose of this paper I shall assume that by the term "competition," is meant competition undertaken under the most ideal conditions, guided by rules laid down and approved, in so far as they have been approved, by the American Institute of Architects, that is:

First. Competition limited to a certain number of architects.

Second. Open to all architects.

Third. Mixed; certain architects being invited, but other architects being at liberty to take part.

The Institute, by recommending that except in cases in which competition is unavoidable an architect be employed upon the sole basis of his fitness for the work, tacitly, at least, takes the stand that the effect of competition upon the practice of architecture and upon architecture itself is not for the best.

The New York Chapter, however, admits that for public and semi-public buildings, competitions may be desirable; other Chapters name the minimum amount a building should cost in order to warrant a competition.

Now, as a matter of fact, notwithstanding the view of the Institute as a whole and the individual views of the several Chapters, possibly every man in this body has participated, to a greater or less extent, in competitions, and each one has been guilty very closely in the ratio to his prominence in the profession, in spite of the great economic loss to the profession, and of its being "a game of chance."

To properly describe the effect of competition upon architecture would require an analytical comparison of the works of representative architects, won in competition, with other of their works executed after direct selection, and taking all the attendant conditions into account.

Much has been said upon the ethics of the competition, but very little upon the actual influence of competition upon architecture, and I have to admit that it is a very broad subject and that perhaps in the future an adequate paper on this subject may be written.

Upon receiving an invitation to enter a competition, and upon receipt of the programme and requirements, one realizes that he is taking up a new and strange problem, and is dealing with an unknown owner or committee; the personnel of the jury may or may not be known to him.

In either case, the economical idea of the plan may often be worked out independently, that is, the disposition of space and relation of departments the one with the

other, circulation, etc., may be determined irrespective of any supposed idiosyncrasy on the part of the jury, but even in the case of the plan, this independence is only too often influenced by a vague mistrust as to the personal likes or dislikes of the jury, concerning some particular arrangement, thus preventing an individual and heartfelt expression of the solution.

After the plan has been developed to an advanced stage, one may surround it with four walls punctured with holes, or attempt to give these walls architectural expression, and a character which denotes the intended uses of the building. Here, again, one's thoughts turn to the approval of the owner and his expert advisers, rather than to a courageous, independent, impulsive study of the problem. You are afraid to be impulsive, to play with the motives, to do the thing you, yourself, feel; you may not win; you may not have the favored "parti."

While it is true that the most important element which is lacking in a competition and which must therefore affect the final result, is the inability to get into touch with one's client, and thus develop a solution, nevertheless the viewpoint of the expert adviser and jury itself affecting design is greatly responsible for the prevailing desire to sell one's soul to win; and it is possible we should have a Code for the Conduct of Jurors, as well as for the Conduct of Competitions and Competitors. Must we, in competitions, be eternally condemned to the use of an order? Is there no value in wall space?

The late John M. Carrere has said that one argument advanced in favor of competition has been the desire to discover new talent, and added, "If a man has talent his day will come, and it should not come until he is prepared to make use of it. A man who has genius to express original ideas on paper is nevertheless not to be entrusted with the execution of the work until he has acquired the requisite experience, for when it comes to the serious work of actual building, he requires not only the experience of the practical side of things, but the practical artistic experience; the experience that knows that a thing that looks well on paper represents a thing that is going to look well in execution; and that refers to every detail of the work, the very texture of the material. It requires experience which cannot be acquired by any man, no matter what his genius may be, without practice."

Now I believe that the safe, dignified, substantial way in which to obtain recognition in the profession is to gain your clientele through the excellence of your executed work, the importance and volume of which will grow as rapidly as it deserves, nevertheless it has been my experience that the presence of a serious competition in the office does develop the men, from the head to the office boy, improving draughtsmanship, knowledge of the principles of design, and the faculty of quickly expressing one's thought on paper. An *esprit de corps* is created in the office, for here is a real competition, something more than a school problem, and naturally all take a keener interest in the result.

Great good is accomplished in the ateliers of our larger cities and the competitions instituted by the Beaux Arts Society, and by several magazines, but the efforts of all in collaboration, working in an office upon a serious competition, develop not only

draughtsmanship, but a real conception of architecture in its higher meaning, such as many months of routine work may not accomplish.

A great number of competitions, even in some of our best known offices, have been won by clever young designers, developed under these conditions of training.

While this should not necessarily warrant these men being selected as architects, it nevertheless demonstrates that the system of conducting competitions does stand for training in design. It is equally true that a number of these young men have, through the medium of competitions, developed into some of the prominent architects of the country, and have shown, by their subsequent work, that they were prepared to make use of their talents.

The Tarsney Act, approved February 20, 1893, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to obtain plans and specifications for public buildings, paved the way for a better architecture in our Federal buildings, and in turn has, since its adoption, reacted upon the work of this Department of the Secretary of the Treasury, until, as Mr. Glenn Brown in his review of 1906 states: "Under the Tarsney Act it must be conceded that the work is immeasurably superior to any building done by the Government from 1860 to 1896, and it, together with the merit system which now rules in the office, has been a material factor in uplifting the character of work done by the corps in the Supervising Architect's office during the past six years."

Since 1897, under the direction and with the advice and assistance of the officers of the Institute, programmes have been drawn by the Supervising Architect for scores of important government buildings throughout the country, and the result has been public buildings of an excellence of design and execution heretofore unknown in the United States.

These competitions, however, have affected design to an enormous extent. The type of architecture in our government buildings, as well as other municipal and semi-public buildings, has for the most part become circumscribed. Before the drawings are sent in, it is almost possible to foretell, within small limitations, the general character of design of the contestants. It is always the base story with a superimposed order, enclosing two or more stories, with perhaps an attic, or the order will extend from the ground through all the stories. In any case it is almost sure to be an order, and, as before stated, the value of plain wall space in design seems to have been overlooked.

This use of the order as the main feature of a building, with several stories enclosed in its height, is seldom successful, and probably never when more than two stories are included.

Why does competition insist upon a government type requiring our architects to crowd these many stories within the order, thus making corridors of the rooms within, by reason of the usual depths, or rooms too large for an economical arrangement of space, when the logical expression of an economical plan demands that the window openings be made subservient to this plan? In other words, while the character of architecture should proclaim the dignity and purpose of the building, why should the arrangement and lighting of the interior be sacrificed to the everlasting order?

Does the fact of the order in competitive design spring from the belief that this form of architecture is really the established form for public buildings in the United States, or is it to be laid to the door of our system of conducting competitions?

If the latter be true, I again affirm that the cause lies in that inborn desire to win, and the competitor, in order to do so, gives the jury that official type he believes the jury wants, to the absolute prostitution of personal expression, and the results of practically all competition judgments prove that he is correct. The jury does demand the recognized official type.

It therefore appears to me that, in competitions, the jury and expert advisers exert fully as much influence upon design as the competitor himself.

The official type of public buildings, whether for the Government or a municipality, is the offspring of the competition as at present conducted, and, in turn, influences and very often determines the type for many buildings forming part of a grouping plan, such as is being developed in many of our larger cities, thus condemning the whole group to a type which most surely will not be the last word in the architectural expression of public buildings.

Much that has been herein stated may also be said concerning competitions for buildings of a commercial character.

With a possible exception, as in the case of those problems of great monuments which are purely artistic in their character, and which may require the collaboration of the sculptor or decorator, taking into consideration the present status of the competition, I believe that the best method of securing an artistic as well as a practical result is by the direct selection of an architect. But the fact that competitions have been conducted in Europe, and especially in France, for many years with undoubted success, exerting a marked and beneficial influence upon architecture; also the willingness on the part of most of our ablest architects to enter competitions, with, as a result, hundreds of successful monuments attesting their skill, and the fact that perhaps more time of the Institute Conventions is devoted to the consideration of the problems pertaining to competitions than to any other subject, indicate that while the perfect Code for the Conduct of Competitions, Competitors, Jurors and Clients, has not yet been developed, nevertheless we may be gradually, through a slow but progressive process of education, evolving a system which may eventually enable competition to exert a beneficial effect upon design in architecture.

The President: I am sorry to chronicle the fact that illness on the part of Mr. Zantzinger had made it impossible for him to prepare a paper for this Convention, but I shall express the hope that we may have that paper later and that it will be published in the Bulletin for the benefit of our members.

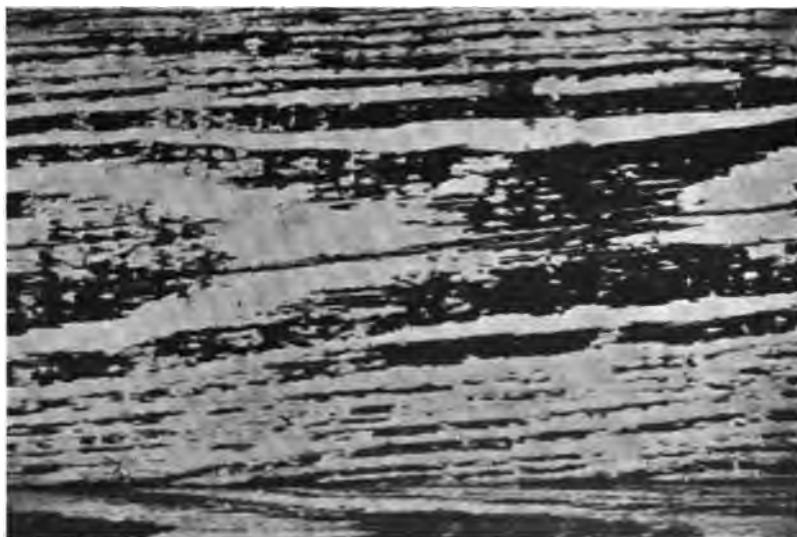
We are now to have the pleasure of hearing a paper from an expert in this special matter, Mr. H. A. Gardner, Assistant Director of the Institute of Industrial Research, on Recent Developments in Paint Technology.





"CHALKING."

TYPE OF DECAY EXHIBITED BY IMPROPERLY MADE PAINT.



"SCALING."

TYPE OF DECAY EXHIBITED BY IMPROPERLY MADE PAINT.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN PAINT TECHNOLOGY.

BY HENRY A. GARDNER,

Assistant Director, Institute of Industrial Research, Washington, D. C.

Lumber and its Relation to Paints.—The proper choice and treatment of lumber is one of the most important problems which the builder as well as the painter has to face. When about to build a dwelling, barn, or other structure made principally of wood, the question is sure to arise in regard to what variety to select so as to get the maximum service and money value. The locality in which the structure is to be built must often have a bearing upon this question. While it is true that the painting of each type of wood demands the special consideration of the painter, it is also true that the study of paints for wood protection points toward the production of a paint that will give satisfactory results under all conditions and on all grades. It is the writer's opinion that a paint may be made that will be perfectly well suited for the preservation of every species of wood, provided the paint is properly treated in the hands of the skilful and intelligent painter, who can produce lasting results on almost every type, by varying the proportion of thinners and oil in the various coats. The painter who uses the same paint on soft pine and again on hard pine, without making a special study of how to reduce the priming coat for the hard pine, will be likely to get inferior results on the latter. In case of failure, the natural impulse is often to place the blame upon the paint, whereas the real responsibility may rest upon the painter's lack of knowledge.

Signs of Paint Failure.—Those who are responsible for the care and maintenance of property are familiar with the condition of surface presented by almost all wooden buildings or structures which have been improperly painted with inferior paints. "Chalking" or "flouring" are terms used to describe the condition of a paint surface which has deteriorated within the paint film. The formation of minute fissures, generally spoken of as "checking," as well as the effects best described as cracking, scaling, peeling and blistering, are other signs of failure which cause paint coatings to present an unsightly appearance, and which point inevitably either to the use of improperly made paints or to improper application. The cause of these conditions is not difficult to understand when even a brief study of the character of the materials entering into the composition of a paint has been made. It is, however, a fortunate circumstance that the proper admixture of different types of pigments enables us to correct the strong tendency exhibited by special pigments to rapidly deteriorate in an oil film. This point will be more fully discussed in a later paragraph.

Requisites of a Good Paint.—Progressive manufactures are aiming to produce a paint which will show, under the widest range of conditions, good hiding power, adhesiveness, freedom from internal strains, permanency of color, relatively high imperviousness to moisture, sufficient elasticity to prevent scaling or cracking when subjected to expansion or contraction, and freedom from the chemical action which

results in deep checking or excessive chalking. Such a product as this cannot be obtained, in the writer's opinion, by the use of any one pigment in linseed oil. In order to meet all the demands as stated above, there should be in an economical and durable paint a proper percentage of the various pigments which, united, will tend to correct each other's faults, and thus produce a durable paint coating of maximum efficiency.

The Composition of Paints.—As is well known, a paint is a mixture of one or more pigments and a vehicle which acts the part of the spreading and binding medium. Up to the present time the vehicle portion of paints has generally been made of linseed oil, admixed with some volatile thinner, such as turpentine. The subject of oil and paint vehicles will be discussed more fully later on.

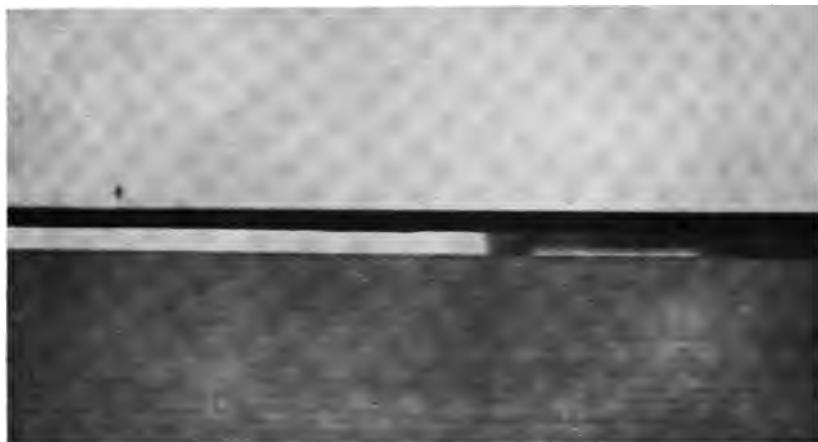
Physical Properties of Pigments.—The pigment portion of a paint for use on barns and farm buildings may, if desired, be composed of properly selected iron oxides or other colored pigments, even containing in some cases a moderately high percentage of silica, clay, or other inert materials, and give perfectly satisfactory results. For the preservation and decoration of dwellings, however, the pigment portion of paints is generally made as a whole or in part of the most expensive white pigments, such as white lead and zinc oxide. The relative values and properties of these white base pigments will now be taken up.

White Lead.—White lead, either of the corroded or sublimed type, is perhaps the most generally used of all the white pigments as a paint base. Corroded white lead is a basic carbonate of lead, while sublimed white lead is a basic sulphate of the same metal. Both of these types are white and admirably adapted as painting materials. They take relatively the same amount of oil and spread easily, producing paint films which are highly opaque and which, therefore, hide efficiently the surface upon which they are placed. Sublimed white lead is a relatively finer pigment than corroded white lead, and seems to show a tendency to chalk to a greater extent upon exposure to the weather. Corroded white lead is more alkaline, however, than sublimed white lead, and when used alone with linseed oil generally shows a tendency to chalk to a considerable extent in a short time and to show deep checking, thus permitting the admission of moisture. The alkaline nature of this pigment produces considerable action upon certain tinting colors and results in fading or darkening, when mixed with delicate greens or blues.

The use of white lead has been condemned in some parts of this country, as well as abroad, because of its alleged poisonous properties. While it is true that lead poisoning may occasionally occur in some factories where the workman and his conditions are not properly safeguarded, it is, nevertheless, a fact that lead poisoning very seldom occurs among painters of experience and cleanly habits. Carelessness in mixing white lead is, fortunately, a practice almost obsolete among modern painters. The use of paints already ground in oil by means of machinery to a pasty condition, allowing easy working and reducing, obviates the danger of lead poisoning from any such cause as this, even though the percentage of lead in such paints is in preponderance.

Zinc Pigments.—Another pigment which has proved itself of great value to

STEEL PANELS PAINTED WITH
"SUBLIMED WHITE LEAD."



"SUBLIMED BLUE LEAD."



SINGLE PIGMENT PAINT ON WOOD
PANEL AFTER TWO YEARS'
WEAR.

COMBINATION PIGMENT PAINT AFTER TWO
YEARS' WEAR.



the painter is zinc oxide. The use of this pigment may be said to have almost revolutionized the paint industry of the world, and its increased consumption during the last ten years is sufficient evidence of its value as a painting material. Zinc oxide is produced by oxidation and sublimation of zinc ores and is not only extremely fine, but of great whiteness. It has good hiding power, although not quite so great as that shown by the white leads. It tends to produce a glossy surface, making it especially valuable for use on interior work and in enamels. When used alone it has the effect of hardening the oil film in which it is enveloped, and upon long exposure causes cracking and scaling. However, when the sublimed or corroded white leads are properly combined with zinc oxide, a more durable surface is produced, the shortcomings of each pigment being overbalanced by the good properties of the other. The proper combining properties of zinc oxide with white lead may be said to vary between twenty to fifty-five per cent of zinc oxide for paints designed for exterior use. In the opinion of the authors, lead and zinc pigment in the above percentage, properly blended and ground, make paints of far better wearing value than can be produced with either white lead or zinc oxide used alone.

Zinc-Lead.—Zinc-lead, a pigment sublimed from mixed lead and zinc ores, and containing about equal proportions of zinc oxide and lead sulphate intimately combined, as well as leaded zinc, a product similarly produced, but with zinc oxide running about seventy-five per cent, are white base pigments of value which are used to a considerable extent. They are generally slightly off color, however, and are therefore used most largely in paints which are to be tinted in various colors.

Lithopone.—Lithopone, a pigment produced by precipitation, and consisting of zinc sulphide and barium sulphide, is of great value in the manufacture of interior paints. On account of its liability to darken and disintegrate, however, it is seldom used on exterior work; although recent tests have shown that when used in combination with zinc oxide and whiting, it gives very promising results.

Crystalline Pigments and Their Use.—Barytes (barium sulphate), silex (silica), whiting (calcium carbonate), gypsum (calcium sulphate), asbestine (silicate of magnesia), and china clay (silicate of alumina) are white crystalline pigments which, when ground in oil, become transparent. All of these pigments possess the property of strengthening a paint film made of white lead and zinc oxide, and often increase the durability of such a paint. Barytes, silica, and china clay are especially valuable for this purpose. Asbestine, because of its needle-like structure and low gravity, prevents settling and acts as a reinforcer of paint films. Whiting or calcium carbonate should be used when zinc oxide is in excess in a paint, so that the hardness of the paint may be overcome.

A white paint must be possessed of sufficient opacity to efficiently hide the surface upon which it is placed, when three coats are applied for new work or two coats for repainting work. Mixtures of the white leads and zinc oxide, with the latter pigment running not over fifty-five per cent, will easily produce such a result and wear well. It is generally deemed advisable, however, by most manufacturers to take advantage of the excessive opacity of such mixtures, which allows the intro-

duction of moderate percentages of these inert pigments which give greater strength and other desirable features to a paint. The percentage of natural crystalline inert pigments to add to a white paint made of lead and zinc must, however, be moderate and insufficient to detract materially from the hiding power of the paint.

White-Paint Formulas.—From these conclusions, which have come from wide experience in the testing of paints under actual service conditions, there can be recommended to the buyer of paints and to the manufacturer and master painter those machine-mixed paints in white, made by reputable manufacturers, the composition of which will show a mixture of white lead and zinc oxide, with the latter pigment within limits of between fifteen to fifty-five per cent, and especially the same mixtures reinforced with the moderate percentage of crystalline inert pigments referred to above.

Tinted paints possess greater hiding power than white paints, and the above proportions would be somewhat changed for a tinted paint containing any percentage of coloring material. Tinted paints are, moreover, far more serviceable than white paints, as will be shown later.

Mill v. Paddle.—The mixtures under consideration should be ground in linseed oil by the manufacturer, through stone or steel mills, to a very fine condition, as it is only through proper grinding that the pigments can be properly blended. The mixing of paint by hand is, fortunately, to a large extent a thing of the past. The uneven lumping of hand-mixed paints is often the cause of their failure. Such ancient and crude practice should be avoided by every painter, for it is more economical to obtain semi-paste paints, properly ground by machinery, to such a condition that they may be easily broken up and tempered. Such paints may be reduced to the proper consistency with oil and volatile thinner for application to any kind of wood.

In the opinion of the writers, a majority of the paints sold by reputable dealers and made by reputable manufacturers in this country are not only made from the best linseed oil and highest grade pigments obtainable, but are put in a form ready for the painter to thin down with full oil or turpentine reductions, either for priming work or to be used without reductions for finishing coats. The large metropolitan painter who wishes to make his own tints and shades may, however, prefer to have his mixed pigment paint ground by the manufacturer in heavy paste form for certain purposes.

Results of Field Tests.—A careful analysis of the results of field tests which have been carried on in different parts of the country would be far too voluminous for insertion in this bulletin. The official findings of special committees of inspection have already been published in special reports. Whereas there may still remain ground for some difference of opinion in regard to the interpretation of the results obtained on the various test fences, there can be no doubt that considerable information of the highest value has been yielded both to the producers and consumers of paints. One of the principal results obtained from these tests has lead to the opinion expressed above by the writers, that better results can be obtained by a proper mixture of selected pigments than by the use of any one pigment in linseed oil. This conclusion

has also been reached by engineers of the United States Navy, and, as a result, the specifications of the Bureau of Yards and Docks for paints made of straight white lead and oil have recently been changed to call for white lead combined with upward of fifty per cent of zinc oxide. Many engineers and master painters have interpreted the results of the tests in the same way, and the attention of the authors has been called to a number of opinions which show that the tendency of demand among those who are properly informed is for a high grade combination type of paint rather than for any single pigment paint.

Color.—The selection of the color for a dwelling or other structure is a matter that depends largely upon the good judgment and taste of the owner, combined with the advice of the painter. One point, however, should be impressed upon the mind of both, namely, that *practically all shades or tints made upon a good white paint base, through the use of permanent tinting colors, will better withstand exposure to the atmosphere than the white base used alone.* Owing to the cheerful effect produced by the use of white paints on dwellings, a very large quantity of white will continue to be used. If these white paints are designed in line with the suggestions brought out above—that is to say, if the white lead bases are properly reinforced with zinc oxide and other pigmentary materials—better results will undoubtedly be obtained, as far as appearance and durability is concerned, than if white lead had been used alone. The consumer should remember, however, that more durable results will be obtained by the use of tinted paints.

Reductions and Thinners.—Turpentine, with its sweet odor, high solvent action, and wonderful oxidizing value, has always taken first place among the volatile liquids used for thinning paints. Wood turpentines, produced from the steam distillation of fine-cut fat pinewood or from the destructive distillation of stumpage and sawdust, have been refined in some cases, by elimination of odor and toxic effects, to such purity that they are equally as good as the purest grades of gum turpentine, and their use is bound to increase in the paint industry.

The painter and manufacturer have come to understand that certain grades of asphaltum and paraffine distillates are equally as satisfactory as turpentine for use in paints for exterior purposes. Those volatile oils which are distilled from crude oil with either a paraffine or asphaltum base and possessed of boiling point, color and evaporative value approximating similar constants of turpentine, are excellently suited to partly, and in some cases wholly, replace turpentine in exterior paints. A little additional dryer added to paints thinned with these materials will cause oxidation to take place in the proper time.

Prominent master painters* have shown that benzol, a product obtained from the distillation of coal tar, differing from benzine, a product obtained from the distillation of petroleum, is a valuable thinner to use in the reduction of paints for the priming of resinous lumber such as cypress and yellow pitch pine. The penetrating and solvent value of benzol is high, and it often furnishes a unison between paint and

*Dewar, Titzel *et al.*

wood that is a prime foundation to subsequent coatings, preventing the usual scaling and sap exudations which often appear on a painted surface. Because of the great solvent action of benzol, however, this material should never be used in the second and third coatings. These facts will doubtless interest the southern painter, who has so much wood of a refractory nature to paint.

Oils.—The increasing cost of linseed oil has raised the interesting question as to whether or not it is a good practice to use an admixture of other oils in connection with it, in high-grade paint coatings. Strong differences of opinion will probably be found in regard to this question, and undoubtedly further investigation work is necessary in order to decide it. A number of different oils have been proposed for the purpose, of which, perhaps, soya-bean is one which has been most prominently discussed. No definite formulas, however, should be recommended until the results of investigations which are now being carried on are in hand. A systematic series of test panels is now being erected in Washington, D. C., on the grounds of the Institute of Industrial Research, which are designed to gather data covering just this point.

The flax crop conditions have been most discouraging during the past two years, and the natural shortage of seed has caused a rise in the price of linseed oil, which has necessitated a rise in the price of paint. The added protection to be secured, however, through the frequent application of paint far outweighs any increased cost which has been caused by the rise in price of the raw commodities entering into the composition of paint.

Paints for Interior of Dwellings and Buildings.—The proper decoration of the interior of dwellings and public buildings has become of even greater importance than the protection and decoration of exteriors. There is, moreover, an increased demand for harmonious effects and the production of more sanitary conditions than have prevailed in the past. Up until a few years ago, a great variety of wall papers of more or less pleasing appearance were almost exclusively used for the decoration of walls in the interior of buildings, and their application was commonly considered the most effective means of wall decoration. There seems to be no question, however, that the use of wall paper is steadily decreasing, and that the art of interior decoration is undergoing a transition to the almost universal use of paint.

Modern process demands the maintenance of sanitary conditions for the benefit of the public welfare, and there is no doubt that from the standpoint of sanitation and hygiene, properly painted wall surfaces are far superior to papered walls. There is an abundance of evidence which shows that dust germs may easily be harbored, and thus disease transmitted from wall paper. In the tenement houses which are common to the larger cities, and to a lesser extent in the dwellings found in smaller communities, where tenants are more or less transient, the continued maintenance of sanitary conditions presents a difficult problem. Infectious and epidemic illnesses generally leave behind bacilli of different types, which may find a culture medium in the fibrous and porous surfaces presented by wall paper, backed up as they invariably must be by starch, casein or other organic pastes. Occasion-

ally the restriction of local boards of health provide in such events for proper fumigation, but too often no precautions are taken to destroy the disease germs which are caught in the dust which collects on wall paper. As a rule, both tenant and landlord are oblivious to all conditions which cannot be readily seen or detected. Burning sulphur, one of the most effective means of fumigation, will generally cause bleaching and consequent fading of the delicate colors used in printing the designs upon wall paper. Washing of the paper with antiseptic solutions will destroy its adhesiveness to the plaster and often cause bulging and general destruction.

Hospital Practice.—In hospitals, where it is necessary to maintain sanitary conditions, the walls are invariably painted, and requirements should demand the use of paints which can be washed frequently, so that there will be no possibility of uncleanliness. Inquiry made of a prominent surgeon* connected with one of the large metropolitan hospitals substantiated the writer's findings regarding the greater sanitary value of wall paints, and brought forth the information that in hospitals under construction provision had been made for the finishing of walls so that a hard, non-absorbent and washable surface might be obtained. The same authority stated that the common practice, in apartments and tenements, of covering the old wall paper over with a layer of new, each time a tenant moved in, should be condemned, and that from a hygienic standpoint the use of sanitary wall paints should be advocated in all dwellings as well as public buildings.

If such conditions are maintained in hospitals, where special attention is paid to sanitation, it would appear that similar precautions should be equally as necessary in public buildings and in dwellings—wherever, in fact, people congregate to live.

Sanitary Wall Paints.—Cold water paints or kalsomines should not be used as they often contain glue, casein, dextrine and other binders which are easily destroyed. Oil paints which are thinned with turpentine and other volatile spirits are the only real sanitary paints to use. There have recently appeared in trade a number of wall paints composed of non-poisonous pigments ground in paint vehicles having valuable waterproofing and binding properties, and of a nature to produce the flat or semi-flat finish that has become so popular. Such paints produce a sanitary, waterproof surface, which permits of frequent washing. By their use it is possible to secure a more permanent and wider range of tints than can be obtained with wall paper, as they are produced in a myriad of shades, tints and solid colors, from which any desired combination can be selected. On the border or on the body of walls decorated with such paints, attractive stencil designs, which bring out in relief the color combinations, may be applied.

For the decoration of chambers and living rooms, delicate French grays, light buffs, cream tints and ivory whites may be used, while in the library and other rooms richer and more solid colors, such as greens, reds and blues, may be harmoniously combined.

Defects of Wall Paper.—It recently occurred to the writer to investigate the

*Dr. F. F. Gwyer, Cornell Uni. Med. Col., N. Y. City.

conditions which obtain in many apartment houses in the larger cities. Inspection of a number of such places, in which wall paper had been exclusively used on the walls, showed generally bad conditions; bulging of the surfaces, caused by dampness in the walls, which had loosened up the binder, as well as peeling and dropping of the paper from the ceilings, were frequently observed. In many cases a shabby appearance was shown, accompanied by an odor which suggested decomposition of the paste binder used on the paper. The writer was impressed with the fact that such conditions could easily be avoided by the very simple expedient of using properly manufactured wall paints, which are so easily made dustproof and waterproof.

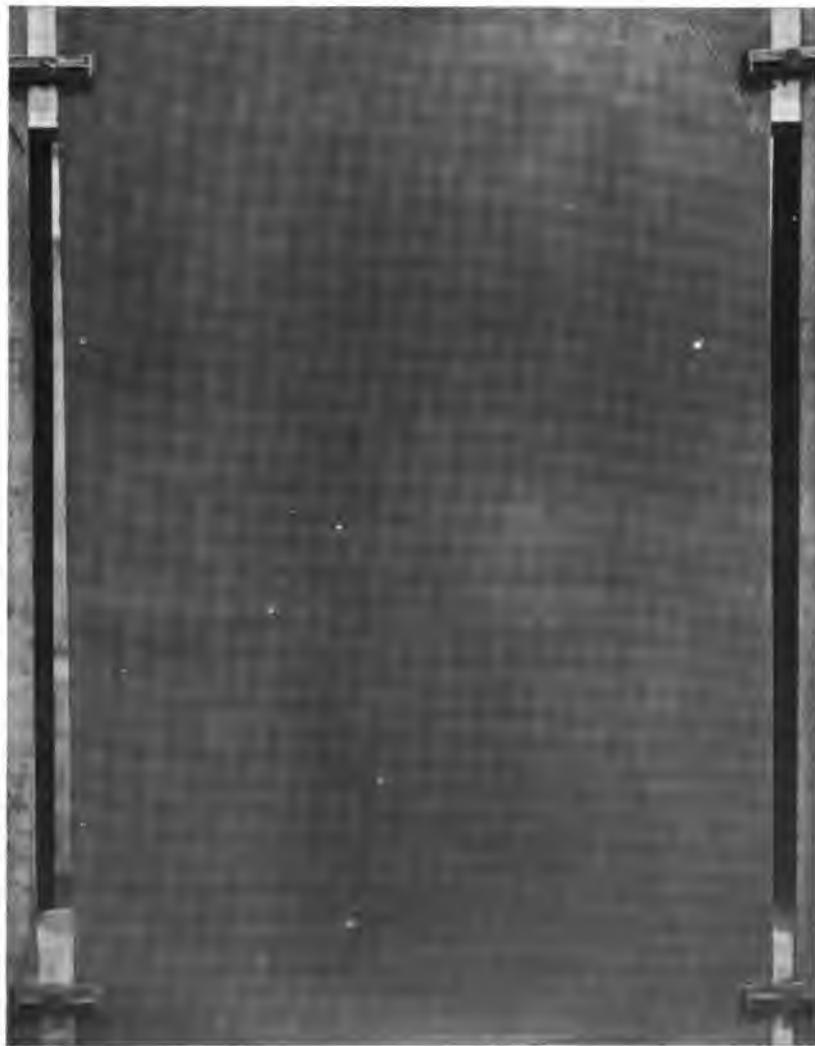
Samples of wall paper, which had been applied to plastered walls for a year or more, were obtained and examination under the microscope showed a most uncleanly surface. Cultures were made of these samples, and bacilli of different types were developed in the culture medium in a short time.

Experimental Evidence.—That the above conditions could not have existed, had proper wall paints been used, seemed doubtless, and suggested a carefully conducted experiment to prove the relative sanitary values of wall paper and wall paints. A large sheet of fibreboard, such as is occasionally used to replace plastered walls, was painted on one side with a high-grade wall paint, three-coat work. A similar sheet was papered on one side with a clean, new wall paper. These test panels were placed where unsanitary conditions, such as dampness, foul odors, and a scarcity of air, were present. After a short period of exposure, the panels were taken to the bacteriological laboratory and a small section of the painted surface, about two inches square, as well as a small section of the papered surface of similar size, were removed and used for making cultures. In each case the surface of the section under test was washed with 100 cubic centimeter of distilled, sterilized water. The washings, which dripped from the surface, were collected in a graduated flask. One cubic centimeter of the washings was used in each case, admixed with bouillon and again with agar-agar. The enormous development of bacteria in the bouillon, treated with the washings from the wall papered surface, was sufficient evidence to convince one of the greater sanitary value of the wall paint, the washings from which gave a culture practically free from bacteria. The colonies of bacteria shown in the petri-dish made of the washings from wall paper further supports these findings. It will be noticed that the tests made from the washings of the wall paint show practical absence of bacteria, and was clear, as was the bouillon-solution test of paint. The washings from the wall paper showed active development of bacteria, both in the bouillon and agar tests.

From the Conservation Standpoint.—It would be of interest to sum up in figures the acreage and cordage of wood that annually is transformed into pulp for the manufacture of wall paper. Unfortunately there are no available statistics on this subject. It is clear, however, that from the standpoint of conservation the use of wall paints should take precedence over the use of wall paper.

Paints for the Prevention of Corrosion of Iron.—The protection of structural steel is a subject that most painters have in the past considered of minor importance,

STEEL PLATE PAINTED WITH AMERICAN VERMILION BASIC CHROMATE OF LEAD, ONE OF THE BEST
RUST INHIBITIVE PAINTS.





any paint that would properly hide the surface of the metal being accepted without much question. The demand, however, for structural steel for office buildings, factories, steel cars, railroad equipment, etc., has doubled the output of structural paints, and created a demand for painters having a knowledge of the proper materials to use in the painting of steel, so that its life may be preserved and its strength maintained. Such knowledge is as important to the painter as a knowledge of how to properly select materials for the painting of wood, and how to temper these materials to suit the various conditions met with.

Every one is familiar with the appearance of rust, but few actually understand what causes rust. No attempt will be made here to present even an outline of the many theories advanced to explain the phenomenon of the rusting of iron, for the subject is as diverse as it is interesting. A brief résumé, however, will be given of the now generally accepted theory that explains the subject. This theory is called the electrolytic theory.

"Auto-electrolysis" is the term used to define the peculiar tendency of iron to be transformed from a metal possessing a hard lustrous surface, high tensile strength, and other useful properties, to a crumbling oxide that falls to the ground and again becomes part of the earth from which it was originally taken by man.

This "going back to nature" is more readily accomplished by most of the steel produced to-day than by the old hand-made irons produced many years ago. It seems to be a curious fact that the more quickly a product or an article is fashioned by man, the more quickly it tends to return again to its original oxidized condition. Some manufacturers of steel, however, through an understanding of the causes of rust, have progressed in the manufacture of slow-rusting materials, either by the elimination or by the proper distribution of impurities.

When iron is brought into contact with moisture, currents of electricity flow over the surface of the iron between the points that are relatively pure and points that contain impurities. These currents stimulate the natural tendency of the iron to go into solution, and the solution proceeds with vigor at the positive points. The air which the water contains oxidizes the iron which has gone into solution, and precipitates the brown iron rust with which you are all so familiar. Thus water, which acts as an acid, and air, which acts as an oxidizer, have combined together to accomplish the downfall of the metal. It is obvious that if means could be devised to stop the solution pressure of iron, and make it resistant to the flow of surface electric currents, rust could be prevented. Materials which prevent the rusting of iron have been called by Dr. Cushman, who first advanced these explanations, rust inhibitors, or materials which inhibit rust. The paint maker, realizing the importance of these rust inhibitors, is incorporating them into paints designed for the protection of iron and steel, and the success which paints of this type have met with from a practical standpoint is a justification of what was first called the electrolytic theory which suggested their use. The laws of electrolytic corrosion would be a better way of stating what have become facts, and these laws are a direct result of the early pioneer researches of Dr. Cushman, who was formerly for many years in the Govern-

ment service, but who is now the Director of the Institute of Industrial Research in Washington. By placing small, brightly-polished steel plates into a mush of paint pigment and water, a determination may be made of the pigment's effect upon the metal. Some pigments under such conditions cause rapid corrosion of the steel plates. Such pigments are stimulators of corrosion on account of acid impurities which they contain, or because of their effect in stimulating galvanic currents. Many carbonaceous pigments are of this type. Other pigments have the effect of keeping bright the steel plates and preventing rust. Such pigments are of the inhibitive type, and their action is to check or retard the solution pressure of the iron.

Results obtained in many laboratory tests suggested a practical exposure test, and a series of three hundred large steel plates were exposed by the writer, acting under the American Society for Testing Materials, at Atlantic City, where the action of the salt air is severe on both paint and metal. In these tests separate plates were painted with nearly all the useful paint pigments, ground in a vehicle of raw and boiled linseed oil. Later in the test it was found that many pigments of the carbonaceous type, as well as those which contained acid impurities, were showing bad results. It was also found that pigments of the inhibitive type, such as chromates of lead, zinc, barium, etc., acted in an almost miraculous way, transforming the surface of the metal upon which they were applied into a practically uncorrodible condition.

The excessive chalking which took place on the corroded white lead coatings began to disappear at the end of a year, being washed away by the rains and carried away by the winds, so that there was left upon the surface thin coatings of pigments, insufficient to give good protection. Had this white lead been reinforced with sufficient zinc oxide to prevent chalking, much better results would no doubt have been obtained.

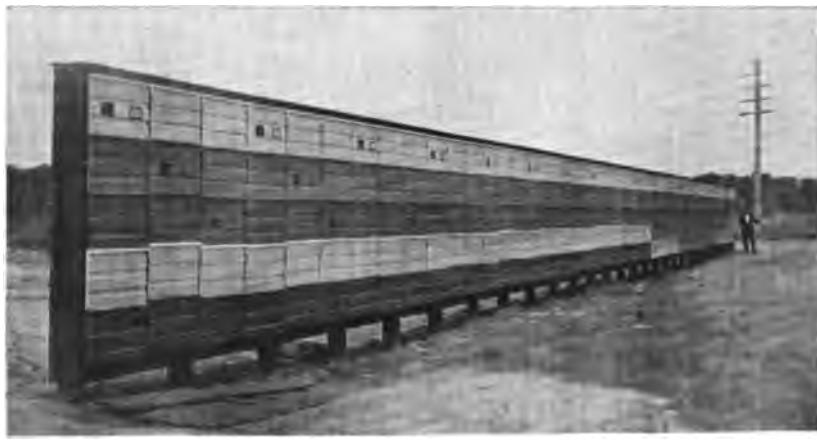
The deep cracking of the zinc oxide indicated that such a pigment required a large quantity of oil in order to satisfy its brittle nature and prevent such effects. White paints containing zinc oxide and zinc oxide products were in excellent condition, and they confirm preliminary tests which showed zinc oxide to be one of the most valuable pigments for protecting iron.

Although sublimed white and blue leads chalked very heavily, the chalked pigment seemed to be tenacious, and adhered to the plate, presenting a good surface with absence of rust. Both these pigments gave very good protection to steel. When admixed in the right proportion with certain other pigments, they give still better results.

Lithopone was early destroyed, as is usual with the pigment when used alone on exterior surfaces. It became rough and discolored, presenting a very blotchy appearance. Red lead and orange mineral both afforded excellent protection to the plates upon which they were applied. They became covered, however, after exposure with a white coating of carbonate of lead, which was due to the action of the carbonic acid of the atmosphere on the red lead, which is an oxide of lead, and susceptible to chemical action.



"ALLIGATORING."
TYPE OF DECAY EXHIBITED BY IMPROPERLY MADE PAINT.



**ATLANTIC CITY WOODEN TEST FENCE, UPON WHICH ARE BEING TESTED SEVERAL
KINDS OF PIGMENTS AND PAINTS.**



The iron oxide gave fair service indeed. In one case, however, there were several eruptions, indicating slight corrosion beneath the surface of the paint. One iron oxide which did wonderfully well was the black oxide of iron which not only possesses great tinting value, but up to the present time has had a high protective value. The graphite was very deeply pitted at certain spots, indicating that galvanic currents had been set up, causing stimulating effects. Barytes and blanc fixe, when used alone, gave very poor service, showing scaling, chalking disintegration, and rust soon after the test was started. Barytes, combined with some other pigments, however, presented a very good surface. Under the paint film of gypsum rust soon appeared, and although the film itself remained fairly intact, rusting progressed throughout the test, indicating that gypsum films were very poor excluders of moisture. Coal-tar paints failed in the test, and this was due, no doubt, to the strong action of the sun, which early destroys such products. China clay and asbestos gave excellent service for eighteen months. After that time, however, indications of corrosion were shown, and the apparent breakdown of the film was predicted. These pigments, however, combined with other pigments, have given excellent service.

American vermillion, zinc chromate, zinc-and-barium chromate, chrome green, Prussian blue, and zinc-and-lead chromate gave most wonderful service, presenting an appearance within two years that was almost identical with their appearance at the start of the test. These pigments with red lead, zinc oxide, litharge, sublimed leads, combinations of lead and zinc, willow charcoal, neutral oxide of iron and the inert pigments, will allow the design of paints of nearly any color. From their admixture properly adjusted with a good paint vehicle, and tested by the expert, will come the final solution of the problem that has bothered painters and engineers for so many years. The vehicle for such paints should be made of linseed oil with or without the addition of treated linoleates, tungates, and fossil gums, until such a time as a modern research has found a vehicle more suitable.

Mr. Gilbert: Mr. President, I would like to ask, as the information the speaker has given is so interesting, is it available in printed form? Is it possible to obtain copies of it?

Mr. Gardner: The Institute of Industrial Research publishes monthly bulletins on various subjects and commercial problems. These bulletins are free to the public just as the bulletins of the Agricultural Department are. If you will simply write to the Institute we will furnish any number of bulletins you desire, on every subject: the protection of structural steel, the protection of wood, the protection of concrete, etc.

Mr. Boring: I would like to ask if there has been developed any hydro-carbon paint which, applied to iron that subsequently has been buried in concrete, has proven a complete success?

Mr. Gardner: I do not know of any kind of carbon paint that you can successfully apply to metal, the metal subsequently to be buried in concrete. Concrete contains lime, which is an alkali, and when any piece of iron is placed in an alkali it will not rust. Alkali is an inhibitor of corrosion. Metal beams which have been placed in concrete for twenty years or more, when removed often show absolute freedom from rust, because the alkali in concrete prevents corrosion when in sufficient amount. The only case where rust happens when metal is buried in concrete is when stray currents of electricity affect the iron; then, no matter how much alkali is present, corrosion is sure to follow. Such currents attack metal when there is a near-by power plant or electric railway or other source of high potential current.

Mr. Sturgis: I move that a vote of thanks of the Convention be extended to Mr. Gardner for his admirable talk. It is one of the lessons that is brought home to us architects to learn these facts about a common material that we specify so lightly and with the complete confidence that comes only with utter ignorance. I move that a vote of thanks be extended.

Motion seconded and unanimously carried.

The President: May the Chair make one announcement before adjournment for the afternoon? The Committee on Education requests the Chair to state that a special meeting of this Committee will be held this evening, at half past eight, in the Cabinet Room, on the first floor, directly over the main lobby and close to the elevators. The following Chapters have not notified the Committee of the names of their delegates to attend this meeting. The delegates present from each of these Chapters are urged to select one of their number to do so. These Chapters are as follows: Buffalo, Iowa, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Connecticut, Dayton, Minnesota, New Jersey, Worcester, San Francisco, Southern California, Southern Pennsylvania and Wisconsin. All delegates from the Chapters-at-large are invited to attend this meeting, at half past eight, in the Cabinet Room, up one flight.

This concludes the programme for to-day.

Mr. Sturgis: I move we adjourn.

Motion seconded and unanimously carried.

The President: To meet to-morrow morning as arranged.

MORNING SESSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., DECEMBER 13, 1911.

The Convention was called to order at 10 A. M. by President Pond.

The President: Will the delegates please come forward and take their seats?

The Chair wishes to announce that nominations will be in order from the floor immediately after the Committee on Resolutions reports and the report has been acted upon. This will be the only occasion for nominations from the floor as the ballots will have to be printed.

The Secretary has an announcement to make.

Mr. Brown: Mr. George W. Rapp has just presented us with two volumes of Palladio, published in 1796, for our library, and also given us the minutes of the Ohio State Association of Architects, which has gone out of existence, to put among our records as one of the associations of architects in this country.

This gift will remind other members that the Institute's library is growing and that we desire old books and valuable books, and particularly we want to get all American books, whether they are good or bad; anything relating to architecture, pamphlets or anything else, published in this country. We are trying to make a unique collection of this character in our library.

The President: The opening item of business is the presentation of the report of the Committee on Credentials of Delegates; Mr. Frank H. Holden, of New York, chairman.

THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS.

The Committee on Credentials of Delegates has to report that upon examination of credentials submitted, the credited delegates and their proxies representing the various Chapters of the American Institute of Architects in this Convention are as follows:

DELEGATES EX-OFFICIO.

IRVING K. POND,	President.
WALTER COOK,	Vice-President.
GLENN BROWN,	Secretary and Treasurer.
FRANK MILES DAY,	Ex-President.
CASS GILBERT,	Director and Ex-President.
RALPH ADAMS CRAM,	Director.
BRECK TROWBRIDGE,	Director.
FRANK C. BALDWIN,	Director.
THOMAS R. KIMBALL,	Director.
MILTON B. MEDARY, Jr.	Director.

CHAPTER DELEGATES.

ATLANTA CHAPTER.

Number of delegates entitled, 3.

Number of delegates present, none.

BALTIMORE CHAPTER.

Number of delegates entitled, 3.

Number of delegates present, 3.

C. N. Friz,

George Worthington,

Thomas C. Kennedy.

BOSTON CHAPTER.

Number of delegates entitled, 11.

Number of delegates present, 11.

R. Clipston Sturgis,
I. Howland Jones,
A. W. Longfellow,
Louis C. Newhall,
Wm. Stanley Parker,

Robert S. Peabody.

Arthur W. Rice,
C. Howard Walker,
H. Langford Warren,
H. J. Carlson,
Geo. Hunt Ingram,

BROOKLYN CHAPTER.

Number of delegates entitled, 4.

Number of delegates present, 2.

Alexander Mackintosh.

Woodruff Leeming.

BUFFALO CHAPTER.

Number of delegates entitled, 3.

Number of delegates present, 3.

C. Paxton Cody,

John H. Coxhead,

Franklyn J. Kidd.

CENTRAL NEW YORK CHAPTER.

Number of delegates entitled, 3.

Number of delegates present, 3.

A. N. Gibb,

A. L. Brockway,

C. A. Martin.

CINCINNATI CHAPTER.

Number of delegates entitled, 4.

Number of delegates present, 3.

Levi T. Scofield,

G. W. Rapp,

Geo. M. Anderson.

CLEVELAND CHAPTER.

Number of delegates entitled, 3.

Number of delegates present, 3.

Albert Skeel,

F. S. Barnum,

Wm. H. Bohnard.

COLORADO CHAPTER.

Number of delegates entitled, 2.
Number of delegates present, 1.
Number of proxies, 1.

T. McLaren,

W. E. Fisher, proxy.

CONNECTICUT CHAPTER.

Number of delegates entitled, 2.
Number of delegates present, 2.

Wm. E. Hunt,

F. Irvin Davis,

DAYTON CHAPTER.

Number of delegates entitled, 2.
Number of delegates present, 1.

Albert Pretzinger.

ILLINOIS CHAPTER.

Number of delegates entitled, 7.
Number of delegates present, 7.

Harry B. Wheelock,
Elmer C. Jensen,
A. B. Pond,

Charles H. Prindeville,
J. C. Llewellyn,
Charles Frost,

George Maher.

INDIANA CHAPTER.

Number of delegates entitled, 2.
Number of delegates present, none.

IOWA CHAPTER.

Number of delegates entitled, 3.
Number of delegates present, 3.

F. E. Wetherell,

Thomas W. Reely.

Fridolin J. Heer, Jr.,

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS.

101

KANSAS CITY CHAPTER.

Number of delegates entitled, 2.
Number of delegates present, 1.
Number of proxies, 1.

Ben J. Lubschez, Geo. M. Siemens, proxy.

LOUISIANA CHAPTER.

Number of delegates entitled, 3.
Number of delegates present, 1.
Number of proxies, 2.

LOUISVILLE CHAPTER.

Number of delegates entitled, 2.
Number of delegates present, 1.

J. C. Murphy.

MICHIGAN CHAPTER.

Number of delegates entitled, 4.
Number of delegates present, 3.

John M. Donaldson, **Arthur Scott,**
C. Emile Lorch.

MINNESOTA CHAPTER.

Number of delegates entitled, 2.
Number of delegates present, none.

NEW JERSEY CHAPTER.

Number of delegates entitled, 3.
Number of delegates present, 2.

Fred Wentworth, Josiah T. Tubby, Jr.

NEW YORK CHAPTER.

Number of delegates entitled, 18.
 Number of delegates present, 18.

C. Grant La Farge,
 Frank H. Holden,
 H. V. B. Magonigle,
 George R. Post,
 D. Everett Waid,
 Burt L. Fenner,
 Robert D. Kohn,
 William A. Boring,
 Grosvenor Atterbury,

Benj. W. Morris,
 Arnold W. Brunner,
 Lloyd Warren,
 Henry R. Marshall,
 Donn Barber,
 L. C. Holden,
 Charles Butler,
 Electus D. Litchfield,
 Robert Maynicke.

PITTSBURGH CHAPTER.

Number of delegates entitled, 4.
 Number of delegates present, 4.

Richard Hooker,
 S. F. Eckert,

Edward Stotz,
 R. M. Trimble.

PHILADELPHIA CHAPTER.

Number of delegates entitled, 9.
 Number of delegates present, 9.

Albert Kelsey,
 E. P. Wissell,
 A. H. Granger,
 E. A. Crane,
 D. K. Boyd.

John Hall Rankin,
 Horace Wells Sellers,
 C. A. Ziegler,
 W. L. Plack,

RHODE ISLAND CHAPTER.

Number of delegates entitled, 3.
 Number of delegates present, 2.

Norman M. Isman,

Ellis Jackson.

SAN FRANCISCO CHAPTER.

Number of delegates entitled, 5.
Number of delegates present, 1.
Number of proxies entitled, none.

John Galen Howard.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA CHAPTER.

Number of delegates entitled, 4.
Number of delegates present, 1.
Number of proxies entitled, none.

A. F. Rosenheim.

SOUTHERN PENNSYLVANIA CHAPTER.

Number of delegates entitled, 3.
Number of delegates present, 2.

C. E. Urban,

B. F. Willis.

ST. LOUIS CHAPTER.

Number of delegates entitled, 4.
Number of delegates present, 2.

J. L. Mauran,

Wm. B. Ittner.

WASHINGTON STATE CHAPTER.

Number of delegates entitled, 3.
Number of delegates present, 1.
Number of proxies entitled, 2.

Carl F. Gould,

Chas. H. Alden, proxy.

W. R. P. Willcox, proxy.

WASHINGTON CHAPTER.

Number of delegates entitled, 4.

Number of delegates present, 4.

Leon E. Dessez,
Wm. J. Marsh,

E. W. Donn, Jr.,
Chas. G. Hill.

WORCESTER CHAPTER.

Number of delegates entitled, 2.

Number of delegates present, none.

WISCONSIN CHAPTER.

Number of delegates entitled, 2.

Number of delegates present, 2.

E. O. Kuenzli,

C. Leenhouts.

CHAPTER-AT-LARGE.

Number of delegates entitled subject to vote of Convention.

Number of delegates present, 1.

Chas. C. Wilson.

The above list shows that there are 107 delegates holding 6 proxies making in all 113 as the voting power of this convention of which the majority vote is 57.

Your committee recommends that the Board of Directors seriously consider the advisability of having printed a form of credential and proxies which may be used by the various Chapters for their delegates to conventions. This would not only standardize the documents but would further minimize the work of the Committee on Credentials.

Respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM B. ITTNER,
FRANK H. HOLDEN,
WILLIAM H. BORNARD.

The President: The report of the Committee on Credentials is received. It remains to appoint, or elect, a delegate from the Chapter-at-Large. Is there a resolution that the representative from the Chapter at-Large be made a delegate?

So moved, seconded and unanimously carried.

The President: The next item of business will be the presentation of the report of the Committee appointed to report upon the address of the President; Mr. Robert S. Peabody, of Boston, chairman.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

The Committee to whom the President's address was referred would report as follows:

First. In accordance with the suggestion of the President we urge that an appropriation be made at the earliest moment that will make it possible to gather, formulate and distribute at the Octagon and under the direction of the Secretary of the Institute such information as is required by our different committees. A business-like codification of such information will lighten the work of many of these committees and save them from laboriously and repeatedly collecting from abroad and elsewhere the same information. We understand the President to mean that this work would be in charge of the Secretary of the Institute to whom the committees would address their inquiries. This seems a fit moment again to remind the Institute how much the profession owes to the present holder of that office. Those who have been most closely concerned with the work of the Institute know certainly but others may forget that he has been the quiet instigator and organizer of most of the achievements that the Institute has carried to final success. His name should always be joined with those of others to whom the credit for these useful works is attributed.

The President has referred to the ethical questions before the Institute and especially to our relations with the Code of Ethics and the Circular of Advice relating to the conduct of competitions. He asked the Convention to consider seriously all phases of these matters. It is evident that minor changes are still needed in these papers if they are to form good working rules.

It may be questioned also whether this subject belongs at all in the Code of Ethics. The President states that the documents named above are intended to explain to employers and employed what constitutes justice and fair conduct on the part of each when competitions are entered upon, though in general the advice is that competitions should be discouraged. This Committee is in entire accord with the President so far as to believe that every procedure outlined in these papers is admirable and to be desired. But some of these provisions have to do wholly with business functions. They are not unselfish. They are intended to reduce the inordinate

amount of labor and expense which the profession lavishes on competitions. They aim at keeping unskilful persons out of competitions. Their object is to discourage all competitions that are not placed on as sound a business basis as is possible for competitions. The fact that for two years these rules have been mandatory has brought them conspicuously before the profession and the public. Their mandatory character has thus been of a certain use. They point out to employer and employed what are fair relations, exactly as the schedule of minimum charges points out what is fair compensation for services. Both of these subjects thus have a remote connection with ethics. But nobody has suggested placing our schedule of minimum charges in the code of ethics, and it must be agreed that all these provisions constitute a union for business purposes rather than a union to uphold ethical standards. The fact is that except so far as we all agree together to respect such rules for our general business advantage it is in no manner whatever intrinsically "unprofessional" or wrong or immoral or bad to engage in a competition with an unskilful person or without a professional advisor or at a lower rate of compensation than the Institute sets as usual and proper. If wrong-doing is involved no exception should be made in dealing with the Government. It is not "unprofessional." It is merely foolish, inadvisable, contrary to the pecuniary interests of the profession as a whole and contrary to the best interests of the employer. The only really "unprofessional" thing about the whole proceeding is the statement that conduct not in accord with these business rules is "unprofessional." It is merely unwise and contrary to business policy, and no punishment for breaking the rules has been found except a public advertisement that offenders have transgressed rules of a union for business advantage. For these reasons this Committee recommends that at the earliest possible moment—and to-day would be better than later—these regulations be made advisory just as is the case with the schedule of minimum charges, and that they be described as regulations that the Institute recognizes as fair and decent and becoming between employer and employed when competitions are unavoidable. The President has pointed out that the public has readily recognized the fairness of these business relations. The public resents, and we think rightly, their mandatory character. Their good reception with these defects shows that the public will accept them even more readily when it is stated simply that they are fair and decent, just as the public now substantially accepts our scale of minimum charges though that is not mandatory.

ROBERT S. PEABODY,
C. HOWARD WALTERS,
GEORGE M. ANDERSON,
NORMAN M. ISHAM.

The President: What is the will of the Convention with reference to this report? It evidently contains two suggestions upon which resolutions might be based, one of them dealing with the matter of the enlargement of the Secretary's office and the other dealing with the Code of Competitions.

If Mr. Peabody or his committee will present the resolution in regard to the Secretary's office, that will be acted on now. Probably just a rereading of that part of the report would be sufficient.

Mr. Peabody: Mr. President, wouldn't it be possible to refer that portion of the report, which relates to the enlargement of the Secretary's facilities, to the Board of Trustees for their action in detail?

The President: If this entire report is referred to the Board of Directors I think it would.

Mr. Peabody: I think our Committee would like to have the Convention express itself as regards the subject of competitions, perhaps not finally, but we would like to learn whether the opinion of this Committee is in keeping with the opinion of the Convention or against it; and that could be done by offering a resolution, which we might offer later. It seems to me it would be more respectful and we should be better informed if we waited until the report on the Code is heard, and then we can offer that resolution.

The President: That was my point, Mr. Peabody. But this matter pertaining to the Secretary's office, a resolution covering that, or the reference of the report so far as that is concerned, to the Board, is quite in order.

Mr. Peabody: May I make a motion. Is that proper?

I move that an appropriation be made by the Directors at the earliest moment, that may make it possible to gather, formulate and distribute, at the Octagon and under the direction of the Secretary of the Institute, such information as is required by our several committees.

Motion seconded.

The President: Is there discussion? Those in favor of the motion say "Aye." Contrary, "No." It is referred.

The address will, then, be accepted, and resolutions concerning the other topics be acted on as presented to the Convention. Thank you!

The next item is that of the report of the Committee to report upon the Report of the Board of Directors; Mr. C. Grant La Farge, of New York, chairman.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.**MEMBERSHIP.**

The figures given in the Report of the Board of Directors showing the increase of membership are very gratifying. The good showing is undoubtedly due to the efforts of the various local Committees on Increase of Institute Membership, which efforts we confidently expect to see increased, now that there is a special Institute Committee on new membership. Co-operation between Chapter Committees and the Institute Committee is desirable, as systematic and organized work in this direction is sure to be effective.

CHAPTERS.

The foundation of two new Chapters is good evidence of the desirable growth of Institute strength.

LINCOLN MEMORIAL.

The report of the Board calls our attention to the circumstances still surrounding the Lincoln Memorial project. Although the action of President Taft's Committee and the Fine Arts Commission is substantial progress in the right direction, still the energies of the Institute, and all of its Chapters and members, will have to be vigorously maintained if the deplorable roadway scheme is to be defeated—or any other plan than that laid down by the Park Commission.

TOWN PLANNING.

This is one of the most important subjects claiming our attention. The growth of interest in it generally is manifested not only by the important conferences which have been held, but by the constructive action of several of our cities. The report of the Committee on Town Planning will undoubtedly be received with great interest by this Convention. We think that these reports will grow so constantly in significance that the committee charged with their preparation should become a permanent one.

OCTAGON.

We note with satisfaction the work of improvement and maintenance which has gone on, and advocate its continuance.

UNPROFESSIONAL CONDUCT.

It is the opinion of this Committee that the findings of the board in all cases where members have been charged with unprofessional conduct, should be made known to Institute members generally. Where the charges are sustained it is the right of the members to be informed. When not sustained, it is right of those accused to be openly cleared.

COMPETITION CODE.

It is a reasonable inference from this report that some confusion has existed on the part of members charged with violation of the Code, as to the force of the paragraph quoted in the report. We agree that it needs some modification in detail, and believe that this may be accomplished through suggestions to be made by the standing Committee on Competition, to the Board of Directors. It is only logical that Chapter laws should be in complete harmony with those of the Institute, and this naturally applies to the Competition Code. We thoroughly endorse the view expressed in the report as to the necessity of maintaining the integrity of the Code, although it may be desirable to revise its details for the purpose of making it clearer and of greater force.

Respectfully submitted.

CARL F. GOULD,
JOHN HALL RANKIN,
T. E. WETHERELL,
C. GRANT LA FARGE, *Chairman.*

The President: The report of Mr. La Farge's Committee is very gratefully accepted.

The next committee to report is that dealing with the Reports of Chapters; Mr. D. Knickerbacker Boyd, of Philadelphia, chairman.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON THE REPORTS OF CHAPTERS.

DECEMBER, 13, 1911.

The Committee to consider Reports of Chapters finds that of the thirty-two Chapters of the Institute all have submitted reports with the exception of three, they being Atlanta, Buffalo and Dayton.

The Chapter-at-Large has, of course, not sent in any report.

We deplore the lack of interest and endeavor which the absence of reports from the three mentioned Chapters indicates, but we likewise are highly gratified at the evidence of unusual activity which the majority of the other reports conveys.

In regard to the Chapter-at-Large we recommend that wherever possible the members of same be urged to affiliate themselves with the nearest Chapter. For the remaining members of the Chapter-at-Large we suggest that some arrangement be made by the Board of Directors whereby some definite organization may be accomplished for the cohesion of this now disintegrated portion of our membership. This body of men, numbering almost one hundred and fifty—which is nearly one-seventh of the total Institute membership—while it must, in the natural course of events, bear a gradually decreasing proportion—should, we feel, during the remainder of its existence preserve a personal touch with the Institute by some approved form of organization.

The first thing which strikes us in the reports of Chapters is the few meetings which have been held by some of them. In this connection we recommend that the Secretary of the Institute communicate with all such Chapters and urge upon them the desirability of increasing their usefulness to the profession in their territory, as well as to the community in which they exist, by holding meetings at more frequent intervals.

An increase in the number of meetings would furthermore afford an opportunity for lectures to be given or papers to be read of interest to profession and public alike.

Such series of talks have been given the past year by many of the Chapters, among them Brooklyn, Southern California, Iowa, and notably so by the Illinois Chapter, which had no less than thirteen such occasions.

We notice that in the case of several of the Chapters the average attendance has been very low. We feel that the officers of all Chapters should realize the necessity of maintaining a greater interest on the part of members, one of the surest evidences of which is attendance at the meetings. This, moreover, insures an active participation by the members in the affairs of the Chapters. It is not equitable or just that upon a small body of men in each Chapter should fall all or most of the work of that particular Chapter. As all the members of each Chapter reap the benefits of these labors each member should feel it his duty, if not a privilege, to himself and to his chosen profession, to share at least *somewhat* in the distribution of the work which produces those benefits.

The proportionately large attendance at the meetings and the general participation in Chapter affairs appears especially noteworthy the past year in the Boston, New York, San Francisco, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Southern California and Illinois Chapters.

As a partial means of increasing attendance, we believe that if each Chapter would make a practice of preparing, with care and enthusiasm, yet with due regard for veracity, a printed or typewritten set of minutes and distribute them as soon as practicable after the meeting to each member of the Chapter, it would prove the means of attracting to subsequent meetings the stay-aways who are not otherwise

reached and who consequently do not know of the interesting things which are being done on their behalf.

Furthermore, the interchange of such, or of revised and edited minutes between all Chapters through a Committee on Public Information or otherwise would, we feel, go a long way in fostering a fraternity of the Chapters and bring about that greater *esprit de corps* so essential to the life and welfare of the Institution.

This method of procedure has been, to a limited extent, adopted by the Colorado Chapter, the Michigan Chapter and others which issue monthly printed minutes; by the New York Chapter which prints a quarterly report and by the Philadelphia Chapter which has been publishing, in a local paper, weekly bulletins for distribution to the members of the Chapter, to the profession at large in that city, and to the other Chapters throughout the country. But as yet there is no co-ordination in this.

Our attention is forcibly arrested by the woful lack of increase in the membership of the Chapters and of the Institute as well. New York, however, is a rare exception in this respect and deserves especial commendation for having added almost fifty members to its roster in the past year alone.

Other Chapters which show that they are fully alive to the necessity of bringing new material into the organized ranks of the profession are Baltimore, Cleveland, Kansas City, Minnesota and Philadelphia, all of which have appointed committees on new membership or otherwise arranged the matter.

We especially commend their action to the other Chapters for emulation and believe that the Institute would do well to create a committee on Increase of Chapter Membership, similar to the one which we understand has been appointed to increase the Institute membership. Such a committee of the Institute could co-operate with sub-committees in all Chapters having such committees and could assist those not having them in working energetically and diplomatically along those lines.

Meanwhile, it occurs to us that every member of a Chapter should consider himself a self-constituted committee of one to bring into his Chapter at least one new member.

We are pleased to observe from the reports that the President and Secretary of the Institute and different members of the Board of Directors have been entertained by the Indiana, Iowa, Illinois, Brooklyn and other Chapters. On these occasions such officers of the Institute have delivered addresses and have drawn closer the ties of relationship which bind the parent body to its large family of Chapters. We wish that this practice could be continued and extended and hereby invite the Chapters so to do. We have been attracted by the notice of a joint address before the Brooklyn Chapter on "The Harmony of Chapters" by Messrs. Cook and LaFarge.

Where the activities of a Chapter have been greatest it appears that the Executive Committee or Governing Board of the Chapter have had the most frequent meetings and we advocate the adoption of this procedure by all the officers of Chapters so that, as in the case of the New York, the Brooklyn and the Philadelphia Chapters, this frequent interchange of ideas may redound to the advantage of the Chapter and at the same time be the means, by this personal contact, of rounding off the

edges of possible misunderstandings. We are of the opinion that the frequency of meetings of Chapter governing Boards creates the activities of the Chapter rather than they are only made necessary as a result thereof.

We find reference in reports to the fact that some of the Chapters have officially adopted, as Chapter documents, the Code of Ethics and the Code of Competitions. While still other Chapters have done so without especially reporting it, we respectfully suggest that the Secretary of the Institute communicate with all Chapters which have not adopted these documents and urge upon them the desirability of doing so with as little delay as possible. In this, as in so many other matters of importance, the Chapters should not refrain from upholding the authority of the central body nor tie its hands by inaction.

We especially commend the action of the Central New York Chapter and the Philadelphia Chapter in distributing copies of the Competition Code and Institute documents to all members of the profession in their vicinity whether members of the Chapters or not, as well as to other parties likely to be interested. The Michigan Chapter, also, sent these to all Chapter members.

We trust that the Kansas City Chapter will be successful in having the Governor of Missouri and the Capital Commission conduct the competition for the new Capitol Building in accordance with the Institute Code and we congratulate the Louisiana Chapter upon their success in connection with the conduct of the competition for the Newcomb College buildings.

It is through just such guidance and assistance that the code will come to be more and more valued, as it is now rapidly becoming, for its fairness to both architect and owner.

We urge upon the various Chapter committees on competitions the necessity of vigilance in matters pertaining to contemplated competitions, so that the Chapters may be enabled to control the local situations, as was done by the Chapters before mentioned and by the Louisville Chapter in preventing a competition for a large building in its territory.

The matter of registration, or licensing of architects, has received the attention of the Washington, D. C., Chapter and of the Indiana Chapter. The latter tried, though unsuccessfully, to secure the passage of a bill through the State Legislature, and the New York Chapter, through committees, has been actively engaged upon the question. This Chapter states that it found that such a law if passed would be favorably received by architects, and the Chapter holds, as we believe all other Chapters should when this matter presents itself to them, that any legal regulation of the profession should lead to a high educational standard.

In addition to the work which we have already mentioned, which concerns chiefly the relations of Chapters to the Institute's propaganda and the ethics of the profession, some of the Chapters appear to have been alive to their responsibilities in the matter of providing educational facilities for the younger men and in encouraging their attendance at Chapter meetings.

We are of the opinion that too much importance cannot be attached to this

subject and earnestly suggest that other Chapters follow the way blazed by Boston, Louisville, Philadelphia, Kansas City and Jersey City in bringing the younger practitioners into the Chapters and in keeping the draughtsmen and students in active touch with the work of the Chapter. By being brought into contact with capable men of affairs and given, at the very inception of their careers, an insight into the aims and aspirations of the real workers in the profession, these young men receive their impetus from the right direction and their future attitude toward the Institute and the profession is insured to be correct. Indeed, we believe that the Chapters in arranging their programmes for addresses should see to it that one or more are given along the lines of professional ethics, especially for the benefit of the youngest of the men within the influence and environment of each Chapter.

The work of the Chapters already reviewed by this Committee, as varied in character and considerable in quantity as it has been, represents but a portion of the prodigious amount of labor which it is evident has been expended by the members of the individual Chapters in performing service of inestimable value to themselves, to their profession and to the public at large during the past year.

Never before have so many opportunities presented themselves and never before has the profession responded so unselfishly to the call upon their energies and time in working out the solution of the complex problems of our day.

We refer particularly to the demands which have been made upon those men in the Chapters who are not only willing, but anxious to labor for the good of the cause by serving on committees for securing better and more adequate building laws; for preserving life and property by improving methods and forms of construction; for standardizing of materials; on committees on fire prevention work; on improving the conditions of living; on regulating tenement house construction and on improving the laws relating to all these and kindred matters—in which more or less altruistic work the Chapters appear to be led by New York, Baltimore, Boston, Michigan, Pittsburgh, Southern California and Illinois.

With such a programme under way it seems but natural that the Chapters should be found working in that other large field which concerns the accumulated habitations of man, and the community at large. Here again we find the Chapters as bodies being consulted and conferred with by municipal, State and national authorities. The opinions and recommendations of the Chapters are, we find, being respected and followed to a much greater extent than ever before which is justly a tribute to them and to the Institute and yet is one which forces upon us a responsibility which we cannot and should not wish to avoid. From the reports this obligation to our civilization has been well fulfilled and has been recognized by the municipal authorities who have co-operated with the Chapters in Boston, Cleveland, Brooklyn, Detroit, New York, Kansas City, Louisville, San Francisco, Philadelphia, and the Washington State Chapter.

In the affairs of state the Chapters which appear to have been especially active are Boston, Cincinnati, Kansas City, and New York.

In the case of Pennsylvania, we learn that the three Chapters compose a State

Association of the Institute to which is entrusted action on all matters pertaining to the State at large, thus insuring a concerted, harmonious action on all such matters. We are tempted to suggest to the New York, Brooklyn, Buffalo and Central New York Chapters the desirability of considering the formation of a similar association for the State of New York to which Association could be added such new Chapters in the State as may in the future be formed.

In matters concerning the nation we find, as is quite to be expected, that the Washington Chapter leads and to its foresight and wisdom in strongly endorsing the project for the Lincoln Memorial and its proper site the other Chapters are indebted for an example which they should not be slow to follow.

Other matters of importance to the country at large which have been brought about by individual Chapters are the preservation as an open space of the property in front of the New York City Hall, and the restoration of old Congress Hall in Philadelphia for the services in connection with which in the latter case the City authorities have signed a contract with the local Chapters.

It is thus evident that some of the Chapters, including the Southern Pennsylvania which has a most energetic Committee on Preservation of Historic monuments, are heeding the admonition of the Forty-Third Annual Convention and are zealously guarding the architectural and historical treasures within their confines. As the loss of many of such buildings would prove not a misfortune, but a calamity to the country at large, the subject of their preservation should, it seems to us, be taken up by an Institute Committee on the Preservation of Historic Structures—such a Committee to have sub-committees in each of the Chapters where any of these buildings exist.

The aid of the Institute should be given to this worthy cause so that its influence might be exerted from the outside as it were in awakening some communities to a realization of their own carelessness in allowing vandalism, desecration and encroachment to mar their own monuments. We suggest, furthermore, that arrangements might be made whereby students in the Colleges, universities and offices could work in co-operation with the local Chapters in making careful measured drawings of all artistic old buildings. In this connection the Institute Committee could affiliate with and receive advice from the National Trust which does such valuable work for England.

While speaking of Chapter Committees, we are reminded that it would seem advisable for all Chapters, wherever possible, to use the same nomenclature for their respective committees which are working along the same lines and we suggest that the Secretaries of all Chapters and the Secretary of the Institute open correspondence toward this end. This should be desirable as well for the Institute as for the Chapters because it would make it possible for a system to be adopted whereby nearly all Chapter Committees could become sub-committees of Institute Committees, thus perfecting a system of reporting direct to a central source.

Four of the Chapters have held successful Architectural Exhibitions, Cleveland, New Jersey, Philadelphia (in conjunction with the T-Square Club) and Indiana, which exhibited in two different parts of the State.

Last, but by no means least, we are happy to chronicle the activities of certain of the Chapters which have been giving attention to the intimate matters concerning the practical or business side of the profession of architecture—matters that have been too long slighted because everybody has been too busy to think much about them. Some Chapters have been engaged upon contract between owner and architect, standardization of workmanship and materials, improvements in lien laws and similar subjects. And the Institute, as we all know, has greatly helped the Chapters, and each individual practitioner, by the adoption of uniform documents concerning contracts, general conditions of specifications, etc. Many of the papers read by eminent authorities before Chapters have dealt with these practical subjects, particularly so at the Rhode Island, St. Louis, Illinois, Boston, New York and Philadelphia Chapters. We hope to see more Chapters follow their lead and suggest that some authoritative information might be disbursed at Chapter meetings on matters of finance, mortgage laws, and other similar subjects affecting the client and architect in their relations to one another.

Through all the hurly burly and bustle of Chapter-life, we see in a few of the reports items which bring your Committee to its feet with gratification. We are pleased in the realization that the Chapters have not overlooked the amenities of life nor lost opportunities to perform distinctly humanitarian duties. We refer to several testimonial occasions but more especially to the fact that the Brooklyn Chapter, through a competent committee, completed certain professional work from which Mr. Washington Hull had been separated by the hand of death—and turned over to his widow a sum of more than \$1,000 which she might not otherwise have received.

We conclude by assuring you of the pleasure we have had in perusing the reports of the Chapters which are the integral part of such a body as the American Institute and we consider it a privilege to have been afforded the opportunity.

We hope that hereafter some of those Chapters which have now submitted but meager reports of a season's activity will make fuller reports in order that future committees may be better able than we have been to review each Chapter's work.

As to any recommendations which our report contains, we respectfully suggest that they be referred to the Committee on Chapter Relations with power to confer with officers of the Institute and of the Chapters in order that they may be carried out under direction of the Board.

ALEXANDER MACINTOSH,
ARTHUR H. SCOTT,
ARMAND D. KOCH (not present),
D. KNICKERBACER BOYD, *Chairman*,
Committee to Consider Reports of Chapters.

The President: The Committee deserves recognition for this excellent report.

The President is called away on important duty and Mr. Walter

Cook, First Vice-President, will take the chair and call for the report of the committee which has considered the reports of standing committees of which Mr. R. Clipston Sturgis is chairman.

The First Vice-President took the chair.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON THE STANDING COMMITTEES' REPORTS.

1. The report of the Committee on Contracts and Specifications brings to a close a long and very arduous task that has been carried through with great faithfulness. We advise the acceptance of the report, and congratulate the Committee on this successful completion of its work.

2. The Committee on Allied Arts makes what is in fact a report of progress and outlines a course for the future which should result in a closer affiliation of the Institute with the societies which represent painting and sculpture.

3. The House Committee. It is gratifying to feel that one of the results of the increased income of the Institute has been the proper care of the Octagon. A certain amount of well considered work has been done this year and more laid out for the future. The House Committee is to be congratulated on its efficient work.

4. The Committee on Education has presented a report which is not only suggestive and imaginative as past reports have been, but is practical and direct and gives a record of actual accomplishment that is extremely encouraging. The attention of the Convention is especially called to that part of this report which emphasizes the necessity of general cultivations and explains the group systems of courses which oblige the student in design to take with that the history course. The suggestion that modelling should form a part of all complete architectural training is excellent and is heartily endorsed by this Committee.

The proposed standard for extension courses is an interesting phase of development but does not appear to this Committee to have a very practical bearing on the work done. The students are anxious for knowledge, not marks.

The Committee rightly emphasizes the need of architectural education for engineers. This is a matter that engineering bodies and those in charge of engineering work are coming to appreciate.

Undue emphasis is, we think, placed on the tendency to keep draughtsmen in a narrow groove. Your committee believes there are few instances where this is done, and that only in offices whose standards are not abreast with the best work.

The subject of licensing architects is a broad one, which seems hardly germane to the work of this Committee, and too far-reaching and important to be dismissed with a paragraph.

Your Committee does not believe that practice and ethics can well be treated as a separate course. Important as these are the younger students have not as a rule a perspective that would enable them to appreciate the involved questions of applied ethics, and the broader principles may well be given in a less formal manner than in a systematic course.

On the matter of junior members and their affiliation with the Institute, this Committee believes that Chapter membership, as at present provided for, gives ample connection with the Institute, and that there is no need of any closer relation.

5. The report of the Committee on Competitions is brief, to the point, and very encouraging. It shows that the Circular and Code have had widespread influence for good. This Committee believes that now, when the Code is being better understood, that action on offenders and discipline in enforcing the code should be vigorous and prompt, so that every member of the Institute may know that the Code is drawn to be enforced and that a definite and serious and prompt penalty will be paid by those who evade its obligations.

The Committee has mentioned an act now on the books of the State of Connecticut. The standing committee from its impersonal standpoint might well address a communication to the Governor of Connecticut placing before him the injury that accrues to the State by having such an act among its statutes.

In view of many criticisms of detail, more especially of exceptions which have in many cases proved the rule, as almost every one who has violated the Code has sought refuge therein, the Committee recommends to the Convention the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the Circular of Advice and Competition Code be referred to the Board of Directors with full power to make such minor changes during the current year as may seem advisable, provided that no such changes shall affect the fundamental principles of the Code."

CLARENCE A. MARTIN,
CHARLES H. PRINDEVILLE,
R. CLIPSTON STURGIS, *Chairman*.

The Vice-President: Gentlemen, you have heard the report. The next order of business is the report of the committee appointed to consider the reports of special committees.

Mr. Kohn: I rise to a point of order. Isn't the report which has just been read open to discussion, and does it not bring the very important suggestions of that committee before the Convention?

The Vice-President: I think the question will come up when the report of the Committee on Resolutions is presented, which will contain certain resolutions which are supposed to have been handed to that committee. That, however, will not preclude any other resolutions being offered from the floor, which I think will come properly when the unfinished business is the order of the day.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON REPORT OF SPECIAL COMMITTEES.

No report has been received from the Delegates on Testing Materials and no report was submitted by the Committee on Government Competitions.

Chairman Eames, of the Committee on Relations of Chapters to the Institute, sent a letter enclosing some notes prepared by a previous committee. The members of Mr. Eames' committee present at the Convention, in view of the fact that they have never been called together, have withdrawn the report as not sufficiently considered for presentation at this Convention.

We beg to present to the Convention our recommendation to accept the various reports which have been referred to us, and to adopt the following considerations:

COMMITTEE ON CONSERVATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES.

We recommend the adoption of the suggestion that the Institute shall participate in the movement for the conservation of the natural resources of the nation, and that such participation shall be referred to the Board of Directors with power.

COMMITTEE ON SCHEDULE OF CHARGES.

We commend the wisdom of this Committee in recommending that no change should be made at this time in the schedule of charges, with the reservation that the Convention may well consider the request of the New York Chapter made in two successive years, that some discretion be given to the Committee on Competitions to modify the rate on commercial buildings in competition programmes.

We deplore the fact, if indeed it be a fact, as stated in this report, that a large majority of architects' offices have no comprehensive system for determining the cost of doing their work. Architects should be not only artists, but men of affairs, competent to direct large structural and financial operations, and if worthy the respect of their clients, should certainly manage their individual affairs so that they may know if they are designing and directing any particular class of buildings at a profit or at a loss.

This report refers favorably to a system of professional charges based on the architects' disbursements, plus a fee proportioned to:—(1) his personal time, (2) importance of service, and (3) cost of the building. We recommend to all members of the Institute who are having experience in such methods of fixing fees that they keep careful records with the purpose of reporting results at a future convention.

COMMITTEE ON THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF ARCHITECTS.

We recommend the adoption of this report which we have referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

COMMITTEE ON ELECTRICAL CODE AND FIRE PROTECTION.

We commend this report to the approval of the Institute, and recommend that the Directors be requested to appoint such committees or delegates as they may think wise to co-operate with the National Fire Protection Association, including a Committee on Building Codes.

COMMITTEE ON TOWN PLANNING.

We recommend that the Committee on Legislation be instructed to investigate the subject of excess condemnation and other matters relating to Town Planning in their bearing upon legislation and necessary constitutional amendments, and to take such action as may be approved by the Board of Directors.

We recommend further that the Chapters be advised to urge upon local authorities the importance of anticipating the future development of town sites, and of controlling their development along proper lines.

COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATION.

We recommend that the Directors be requested to appoint a Committee on Legislation whose duty shall be to keep itself informed as to proposed legislation which may interest the profession, and to co-operate with Chapter committees in matters of local legislation.

COMMITTEE ON INSTITUTE SEAL.

We recommend that this Committee be continued.

COMMITTEE ON BUREAU OF FINE ARTS.

We recommend that this Committee be continued.

Respectfully submitted.

RICHARD HOOKER,
WM. G. NOLTING,
ARTHUR WALLACE RICE,
D. EVERETT WAID, *Chairman.*

December 12, 1911.

The Vice-President: Gentlemen, you have heard the report.

The next order of business is the report of the Committee on Resolutions.

Mr. Sellers: The Committee on Resolutions would ask the privilege of submitting its final report at a later session and submitting at the present time a partial report covering matters that have been considered by the Committee at the present time.

Mr. Kohn of the New York Chapter has offered the following resolution:

Whereas, there has been frequent reference at this and former conventions of the American Institute of Architects to the movement for the reduction of the fire loss in the country, which movement has been so ably conducted by the National Fire Protection Association, of which the American Institute of Architects is a constituent part.

Resolved, That the Board of Directors of the American Institute of Architects be, and hereby is, requested to arrange as part of the programme of the next Convention an occasion where representatives of the National Fire Protection Association may appear and explain its work and the means by which the architects of the United States may co-operate in this important phase of conservation.

To bring this matter before the Convention, I move the adoption of this resolution.

Motion seconded.

The Vice-President: Gentlemen, you have heard the resolution as read, and it is the custom, as it appears, to discuss these resolutions and to take a vote on them at the time they are read, in that way interrupting the report. You will therefore consider this resolution as read and I will ask if there is any debate upon it.

The question was called for.

Resolution unanimously adopted.

Mr. Sellers: Mr. Boyd of Philadelphia has offered the following:

Resolved, That the Board of Directors be requested to appoint a special committee on public information, the duties of which shall include the following:

To keep a record of such published matter as may be of interest to the profession and to send to such publications likely to be interested, information concerning the work of the Institute and of the profession.

To request monthly reports on matters of interest to the profession from committees on public information of the several Chapters, which Chapters' committees shall be subcommittees for their respective territories of the Institute Committee.

To inform the press of the country in regard to annual conventions of the Institute and the work which the Institute is undertaking and has actually performed;

to correct through the press popular misconceptions with regard to the practice of architecture and to rectify erroneous printed statements affecting the profession: thus keeping constantly before the public, the aims, aspirations and accomplishments of the profession through its organized body, the Institute.

I move that this resolution be adopted.

Mr. Lubschez: I second the motion.

The Vice-President: Gentlemen, you have heard this resolution. Any discussion on that matter? This is a motion that a new committee be appointed by the Institute with the duties which are described in this resolution. Are you ready for the question? All who are in favor of this resolution please say "Aye."

Mr. Brown: I want to say a word, Mr. Vice-President. I think that publicity is one of the functions of the Secretary's office, and if he gets increased assistance, I believe he can do it more efficiently than by committees. I deprecate very much the scattering of the business of the Institute all over the country. I think it is unfortunate for the Institute.

The Vice-President: Is there any further discussion?

Mr. Peabody: When this resolution was offered, the writers of it were not aware that the Institute was going to pass the motion which has just recently been passed which says that money is to be appropriated to enlarge the facilities for this very purpose in the office of the secretary at the Octagon. I think Mr. Brown is quite correct that this has been cared for, or at least in a way that seems to me proper, by the action the Institute has taken this morning, and that therefore it will hardly be necessary to pass the second resolution. I don't know whether Mr. Boyd, who offers the resolution, feels so; he might say. I think he is here.

The Vice-President: Is Mr. Boyd in the room?

Mr. Day: Mr. President, I move this be laid over until Mr. Boyd appears.

Mr. Waid: To make it parliamentary, I move the motion be laid on the table.

Mr. A. B. Pond: I second the motion.

The Vice-President: The Chair will entertain that motion. It is now moved and, I believe, seconded, that this resolution be laid upon the table. All in favor say "Aye," contrary-minded "No." It is a vote.

Mr. Sellers: The Committee offers the following resolution:

Whereas, the San Francisco Chapter of the Institute has secured the historical table known as the Treaty of Ghent table and has presented it to the American Institute of Architects to be placed in The Octagon where it was used by President Madison when signing the Treaty of Ghent, February 17, 1815, therefore be it

Resolved, That the American Institute of Architects in Convention assembled thanks most heartily the San Francisco Chapter and desires to record its high appreciation of the gift and to commend the spirit which prompted the purchase and restoration to The Octagon of this table so intimately connected with the history of the building, and be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary forward to the San Francisco Chapter a copy of this resolution.

I move that the resolution be adopted.

Motion seconded.

The Vice-President: Gentlemen, you have heard the resolution.

Motion was carried unanimously.

Mr. Sellers: The Committee has been asked by the President of the Institute to read the following letter as a preamble to a resolution it has to offer:

BALTIMORE CHAPTER OF AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS.

DECEMBER 11, 1911.

*To the President and Board of Directors
of the American Institute of Architects.*

GENTLEMEN: I am instructed by the Baltimore Chapter A. I. A. to hand you a report and description of the national park which it is proposed the United States Government shall create upon lands in Maryland and Virginia adjacent to Washington, coordinating it with the park system of the city as designed by the park commissioners.

The project has been endorsed by this Chapter, by the American Civic Association, the American Society of Landscape Architects, the American Federation of Arts, the Municipal Art Society of Baltimore and other important organizations.

A bill for the establishment of the park, carrying an appropriation of two million dollars, is now before Congress.

You are earnestly urged to give this matter full consideration and to have the

Institute endorse and promote it. It is in no way in conflict with the McMillan plan and the location of the Lincoln Monument but it is emphatically in offset to the scheme to spend millions on an undesirable boulevard to Gettysburg and might well replace that fantastic and extravagant scheme.

As the place was first proposed by Mr. Ellicott as delegate from the American Institute of Architects to the St. Paul Conservation Congress, September, 1909, there seems to be every reason why action should be taken upon it at this time.

Yours respectfully,

THOS. C. KENNEDY,
Acting Secretary.

With that as a preamble, the following resolution is offered:

Resolved, That the American Institute of Architects commends the acquisition of this property as a forest reservation, thus carrying out the policies of the Institute favoring the acquisition and preservation of natural scenery—as this tract of land includes the beautiful forests on the Potomac, Severn and Patuxent rivers.

I move the adoption of this resolution.

Mr. Boring: I move that the resolution be referred to the Board of Directors.

Motion seconded.

Mr. Sturgis: I move as an amendment to that, Mr. President, that it be acted upon now.

Motion seconded.

The Vice-President: If the Chair may express an opinion from the chair, which in view of his newness in these conventions he is somewhat in doubt of his ability to do, it seems, while there can be no reasonable doubt of the excellence of this proposition, that the adoption of it by the Convention on a single reading of it, without consideration or any chance to hear the other side, may not be the best way of upholding what is undoubtedly a worthy subject. I only wish to make that remark from the chair.

The vote is first upon the amendment which has been offered by Mr. Sturgis, in which he asks for immediate action by the Convention.

Mr. Sturgis: I move that it be considered now, Mr. President, because it seems to me it is an immediate matter, a matter of great importance, a matter on which there may be two important sides; but even

as it has been presented to the Convention now, it seems a pretty straightforward proposition, and that the force of the endorsement of it would be stronger if it could be made now and at once and by the Convention. That is my reason for proposing the amendment that it should be considered now.

Mr. Boring: Could not the power be vested in the Executive Committee to speak for the Convention after this thing has been looked into a little bit? I think that passing a resolution on something about which we are not entirely familiar isn't a good method of conducting business.

Prof. Martin: I sincerely hope that Mr. Sturgis' motion will be voted down, because I know a good deal about this project from my friends, because I feel very much in favor of it, but I certainly don't think this Convention ought to vote unless it can vote intelligently.

Mr. Sturgis: I will withdraw the amendment, Mr. President, in view of what Professor Martin says.

Mr. Post: I would like to make a change in the wording of the resolution offered by Mr. Boring, which I think would give rather more weight to any action that is taken by the Board in the matter: that, while the Convention is impressed by the report of the Committee, the opportunity to investigate is so small that it is referred to the Executive Committee with power.

Mr. Boring: May I accept that, Mr. President, as my motion?

The Vice-President: Gentlemen, you have heard the motion as made by Mr. Post, as a modification of the original motion, and accepted by Mr. Boring. Are you ready for the question?

Mr. Day: Ought not the power to carry with it the power of speaking in the name of the Institute, so that the Executive Committee may not speak merely as the Executive Committee, but if it puts out anything it can do it in the name of the Institute.

The Vice-President: I think they will accept that responsibility.

Motion unanimously carried.

Mr. Sellers: There is a resolution suggested in Mr. Sturgis's report on Standing Committees, following the recommendation in the report of the Committee on Competitions and the Board of Directors which our Committee will present.

Resolved, That the Circular of Advice and Competition Code be referred to the Board of Directors with full power to make such minor changes during the current year as may seem advisable, provided that no such changes shall affect the fundamental principles of the Code.

Moved and seconded that the resolution be adopted.

The Vice-President: You have heard the motion. Are you ready for the question?

Mr. Peabody: My committee is anxious to learn the opinion of the Institute on the subject, for as a committee we were entirely of one mind and we were not in sympathy with the Standing Committee. For that reason I desire to offer a resolution as a substitute, if this is the proper moment to do it, for the one offered by Mr. Sturgis.

The Vice-President: Is this offered, Mr. Peabody, as an amendment?

Mr. Peabody: Can't it be offered as a substitute? All we desire is to bring before the meeting the other view. For there is a different view.

The Vice-President: I think it will be entirely in order for you to read the substitute which you propose, but as a matter of procedure I think the vote should first be taken on the motion as presented.

Mr. Marshall: I rise to a point of order, and I think it will be sustained, that that is not proper procedure. Substitutes are perfectly in order.

Mr. Peabody: If you decide it is an amendment, I don't know why it cannot be an amendment.

The Vice-President: Yes, we will take a vote on this first, as an amendment.

Mr. Peabody: Then I offer as an amendment or substitute:

Resolved, That the Circular of Advice relating to the conduct of competitions be made advisory just as is the case with the schedule of minimum charges, and that the regulations be described as those that the Institute recognizes as fair and decent and becoming between employer and employed when competitions are unavoidable. Also that the canons of ethics be modified to accord with this vote.

My committee would like to learn whether the Institute, or any large portion of it, agree with them or not. They will learn it when that resolution is voted on.

Amendment seconded.

The Vice-President: Gentlemen, you have heard the amendment as read. Discussion is now in order.

Mr. Boring: Mr. Chairman, the Committee reports that this is a question of business and not one of ethics. It seems to me that when a body of men agree upon a certain course of procedure which is of mutual benefit, any deviation from that after they have entered into it does affect the ethical side of the question.

The Vice-President: We would like any further expression of opinion. Are you ready for the question? The question is now on the amendment. If it is desired I will ask to have that reread.

Mr. Marshall: I think it ought to be reread. I do not feel myself quite prepared in one moment to decide how I should vote on this question. It is a very serious question.

The Vice-President: I will ask, Mr. Peabody, if you will be kind enough to reread the amendment.

Mr. Peabody: I should like to because there are one or two verbal alterations which have been suggested.

The reasons why we want this vote are expressed in our report. There are two opinions on this matter and it is fair to have them discussed. One is that these things should be mandatory and the other is that they should be advisory and that they should be placed in exactly the position in which the schedule of charges stands to-day. That is advisory and it is effective. We all prosper by it; we all depend on it. It is a good working rule and it is not mandatory. If you make the other mandatory, this ought to be made mandatory—the charges ought to be made mandatory. They are not. I am unwilling to receive orders to do or not do in our business affairs things which have no relation with morals or right or propriety or anything of that kind. I should like to see if other people agree with me. So would my committee who are reporting on the President's address. Therefore we suggest this (reads the amendment).

Mr. A. B. Pond: Mr. President, it seems to me that if we agree that a certain procedure is fair and decent and becoming, we *ipso facto* agree that the opposite is unfair, indecent and unbecoming. If a thing is unfair, indecent and unbecoming, it seems to me a proper question for us to say whether we shall or shall not make mandatory a prohibition of such unfair, indecent and unbecoming procedure.

Now, as to whether it is proper to take something which is a matter of business procedure and create regarding it a mandate the violation of which becomes unethical and unprofessional, one might revert to the history of certain legislation. Take for example the matter of rebates in business. For many years it was considered entirely proper for anybody to accept a rebate. Well known business men, men considered upright, did accept rebates. Gradually a time came when men realized that such a course was unfair and that unfairness became the basis of legislation, such legislation carrying a penalty for the violation.

Now it seems to me we stand exactly on all fours with that sort of legislation. Certainly there must have been a time when this thing was not unfair and indecent, when we had not reached a point where we realized that situation. Gradually we get to a point where we do realize that a man cannot respect himself or his competitors if he does that sort of thing. When we reach the point where we do realize that, then it becomes a reasonable question whether we shall not make mandatory a prohibition. My own judgment is that we have reached that time, and that both in public and private, where the doing of a thing which we all are disgusted with may properly be prohibited.

Mr. Marshall: May I just say one word, because I feel very much in sympathy with Mr. Peabody's position. On the other hand I think we are liable to be very much mixed up with the use of the word "ethics." This Code of Competitions says "professional conduct." Now we have got to using the words "professional ethics" as though an unethical thing professionally meant an immoral thing. Now I don't think we ought to take any such position as that. I don't think it is immoral in the true, ethical sense to do certain things which are quite unprofessional. Now all we decide if this is made mandatory is that it is unprofessional, not that it is necessarily a sort of thing to be reprobated as bad morals, I should think, in terms of philosophical ethics.

Mr. Post: The regulations for competitions, as I understand them, would properly be divided as they stand into two classes, two divisions. Parts of the regulations for competitions are important from an ethical point of view; parts are immaterial. I believe that they all are practically mandatory. My office has considered them so mandatory that, whether they agreed or not in the wisdom of the provisions, they were

adhered to, and we propose to adhere to them literally until such time as they are amended, changed or altered. If they are to stand, to be made mandatory by resolution, I think that they ought to be referred back to a committee, to separate in the code those things which are unimportant relatively from those which are of vital importance from an ethical point of view.

I believe the whole tendency of the day in these matters is too much legislation. I believe that it is perfectly possible that legislation of a mandatory character can be carried to such a point that it will be impossible to do a fair, honest, straightforward business, which is exactly as in the city of New York: the regulations made, the laws made, to protect the city from fraudulent architects and fraudulent contractors, are so specific and carried to such a point that it is impossible for an honest practitioner to do honest and good work.

Mr. Barnum: I hope that Mr. Peabody's idea may prevail and that the Convention may adopt some modification of this Competition Code. I speak with a great deal of earnestness, as I am under consideration for acting as professional adviser in the case of the Syracuse Vocational High School competition. I did not go into that thing thoughtlessly or carelessly; my conscience justified my action. In my judgment the provisions of the programmes for that school were entirely in harmony with the spirit of the Institute Code on Competitions, and the variations were on account of the limited authority on the high school commission, which did not empower them with the authority to award a commission for the building, there having been no appropriation made by the Board of Estimate. I undertook the service with a feeling that in the preparation of the programme for that competition they had gone just as far as their authority would permit in conforming to the Institute's Code. It hence becomes a question of whether it may be considered legal or illegal to allow an architectural competition in which the compensation is simply a series of prizes, as in the case of the Syracuse Vocational High School. The programme insured the absolute ownership of the ideas of competitors. I found by correspondence with the commission, the Syracuse Vocational High School Commission, that it was their idea to deal with the architects presumably. This is what ought to be provided for: there should be some element of discretion

allowed or the code should be modified in such a way that unless the Institute approves a programme absolutely, engaging in that competition is prohibited. Here was an honest effort—no question about that—to conform to the Institute's edicts just as far as they had authority to do it, and with the promise of the commission and myself that if given the authority they would go ahead and consummate by awarding the commission to the design approved of in the first place, provided there was an appropriation so to do. I hope that the amendment proposed by Mr. Peabody will be adopted, or a similar provision be made for a modification of the code.

Mr. Lorch: I want to express my appreciation of the announcement of this point of view by Mr. Peabody and by Mr. Post as well, but it seems to me that this discussion is largely on a matter of words rather than principles. The principle as I read it is simply an enunciation of what the Institute means by professional conduct, what it stands for, and I heartily agree with Mr. Marshall that the use of this word "ethics" in this connection is largely a loose one. You do not mean, as I understand it, morals in the higher, transcendental sense at all. You simply mean the Institute stands for certain definite things, and in the Institute's opinion certain definite things are unprofessional. In fact, omitting merely the words "Canons of Ethics" in this statement, it simply says this:

"The Institute, while not assuming to dictate the owner's course in conducting competitions, entertains definite convictions as to the conduct of its own members. It has declared in its Canons of Ethics that it is unprofessional conduct for an architect," etc.

Now the question, in my mind, is whether the Institute means that or not. My opinion is that the Institute, with pretty definite and absolutely firm conviction, means just what it says.

Mr. Brockway: Inasmuch as Mr. Barnum from Cleveland has brought a certain specific case to attention, while he possibly may have been out of order, I ask that I may say a few words.

I trust that Mr. Peabody's resolution will not prevail, for the very good reasons which Mr. Lorch has just given. But I would like to suggest that, as far as the Syracuse Vocational High School is concerned, the members of the Central New York Chapter—to whose special com-

mittee that competition was brought and from them referred to Mr. Day as chairman of the Institute Committee—abided loyally by that decision, whereas the professional adviser of the competition was advised of that decision and did not adhere to the action of the committee. It seems to me that that is an absolute, specific case showing wherein the latitude of advisory or mandatory is very, very apparent. We have been for years struggling to formulate these ideas, and, as I understand it, it is only in the last two years or more that they have been, so-called, mandatory. I know that most of us have been living up to them, no matter whether mandatory or not. But we certainly cannot in all sections of this country advance the interest of architecture as it should be pressed unless they are mandatory, and unless, when we say to our local commissions and governments, "You will not get Institute members to compete unless you make the conditions as the Institute prescribes," that assertion can be borne out by the facts—instead of, as in this case, where we members of the Institute refrained, only to have men from New York, Boston and Cleveland come in and give the lie to what we had said.

Mr. Kelsey: With the perhaps idle hope that I may add anything of intrinsic merit to what has just been said—fortunately the last speaker did not mention Philadelphia.

As a member of the Executive Committee of the Philadelphia Chapter, however, I take great pleasure in informing you that we have gone out of our way to discipline one of our own members, and we are very anxious to do all we can to back up the Central New York Chapter.

Mr. La Farge: Even though we assume that it is proper and moral to make a line of demarcation between business morals and business wisdom, we are still confronted with the question of what is the position of the Institute in the regulations which now exist.

The position of the Institute, as I see it, is that it has decided that there is only one wise and proper way to conduct competitions, for the protection of both the owner and the architect. Having arrived at that conclusion, it is next confronted with the question of what it had better do. It has decided that it would best enact into law those provisions which it regards necessary and wise. It seems to me that is the whole question.

Mr. Marshall: In order to avoid this—I rather fear, Mr. La Farge, that my sympathy with Mr. Peabody indicated that I was in favor of his resolution. Far from it. I meant to say that what we were dealing with was making a mandatory question of professionalism; it was not a question of religious ethics.

Mr. Peabody: As it is important that we should all understand—not only we but those whom we represent should clearly understand—exactly how the Institute stands on this matter, I suggest that a vote be taken by ayes and noes.

The Vice-President: You have heard the amendment offered by Mr. Peabody, on which a vote will now be taken. Those who are in favor of the amendment will please raise their hands. (The vote was taken.)

Gentlemen, I do not profess that this count is exactly correct, but approximately it is 14 affirmative to 64 negative. The amendment is lost.

Mr. Post: I now go back to the original matter of which I spoke before.

I move that the code be referred back to the Executive Committee, to remove from it those things which are not matters of ethics and make them a matter of recommendation and not mandatory. Certain things might be recommended and not be made mandatory.

The Vice-President: You propose this as an amendment to the original resolution?

Mr. Post: I thought the resolution was carried.

The Vice-President: Mr. Sellers will be kind enough to read the original motion.

That the Circular of Advice and Competition Code be referred to the Board of Directors with full power to make such changes during the current year as may seem advisable, provided that no changes shall affect the fundamental principles of the Code.

Mr. Post: It is merely a question, sir, of a definition of what fundamental principles means. If you make it a question of absolutely ethical construction, I should be entirely with the resolution.

The Vice-President: Are you ready for the question?

The question was put and declared carried.

President Pond again took the chair.

The President: By my unfortunate absence from the room, I am out of touch with the order. Will you proceed further with your report, Mr. Sellers?

Mr. Sellers: I have two more resolutions to offer.

The President: Please take the floor.

Mr. Sellers: Pursuant to the report of the Committee on International Congress of Architects, the following resolution is offered:

Resolved, That the Board of Directors shall extend through the proper channels an invitation to the International Congress of Architects to convene for its eleventh session at Washington, D. C., in 1917, and that active and vigorous measures shall be taken to this end, and it is further

Resolved, That the Board of Directors shall take steps to secure and arrange an attractive exhibition of photographs of American Architectural work at St. Petersburg on the occasion of the 10th International Congress in 1914, with a view to stimulating the interest of the Congress and of the International Committee in the work of the profession in the United States.

Mr. A. B. Pond: I wish to second that motion, and in seconding it I wish to refer to the matter of photographs.

At the Congress held in Vienna in 1908, a great deal of interest was shown by all the continental and English delegates in the collection of photographs which was sent from America. I think no part of the exhibition—and it was a very large one—attracted as much attention. And yet I was told by Mr. Totten, in charge of the exhibition, that many Chapters entirely ignored the letters requesting that they take pains to make an adequate exhibition of American work. I sincerely hope at St. Petersburg there will be such an exhibition.

The resolution was put to a vote and unanimously adopted.

Mr. Sellers: The committee has one further resolution:

Resolved, That the members of the American Institute of Architects in convention assembled desire to express their cordial appreciation of the privileges of the clubhouse extended to them by the Cosmos Club of Washington during the sessions of the Convention and hereby tender their thanks to the club for this courteous action, and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Board of Management of the Cosmos Club.

The resolution was seconded by a rising vote and unanimously adopted.

Mr. Ziegler: As Mr. Boyd has returned to the room, I move that the resolution with reference to the Committee on Public Information be taken up again.

The President: Is that in order?

Mr. Cook: That is a resolution that was laid over until Mr. Boyd could appear. He wasn't in the room.

Mr. Boyd: Mr. Chairman, as that resolution was framed with the thought that it would be a suggestion to the Board of Directors, it seems to me quite proper that it should be withdrawn from the table and referred to the Board as a suggestion, if it meets with the pleasure of the Convention.

The President: The resolution is on the creating of a committee on public information?

Mr. Boyd: I might state, however, that the intention of creating such a committee on public information is not, as seems to be erroneously conceived, to create a committee on publicity, but rather a committee with a special committee in each Chapter, so that through all those ramifications there will be a dissemination of information which it is advantageous for the public to receive; and by the public I mean the profession and the public.

Mr. Atterbury: I would like to second Mr. Boyd's motion with the additional suggestion that the Board consider this group of educational committees as so many adjuncts which might supply to the Secretary of the Institute data and information, which should then be given out from the central office.

It is quite appropriate for the Secretary to deprecate the division of activities of this kind, and proper to centralize this thing in the Secretary's office, and if he is going to have additional help this can be done. But it does seem to me, however, if you put the burden of obtaining information and other items of interest from all over the country upon this office, it is not going to be successful, and that the combination of the two schemes, namely, the organization of local committees, whose duty shall be the forwarding to the Secretary of all information that is useful and proper to disseminate, and the dissemination of that infor-

mation by the secretary at Washington, would be a proper and business-like method to proceed by.

I would like to offer that as an amendment to Mr. Boyd's resolution.

Mr. Llewellyn: I am heartily in favor of the appointment of this committee. It was my belief, from what I saw of the work of the Institute, that if a committee were appointed as the Institute committee, it could get to work in somewhat closer touch with like committees of each Chapter than the Secretary's office. I think this committee can be of very great service to the new department contemplated by the other resolution in enlarging the Secretary's office, and can collect a large amount of information, and valuable information, that could be filed in the Secretary's office; and furthermore I believe that the scope of work outlined by this resolution of Mr. Boyd is that contemplated by the establishment of the additional department of the Secretary's office. I know that when a request comes from an Institute committee to a Chapter committee, there is every reason for a prompt response, and I have been led to believe that there is not always a prompt response to a communication from the general office.

The President: May I make a remark, simply explanatory, as the father of that motion, or that suggestion, as to the enlargement of the Secretary's office? In creating public libraries, it is not intended in the least to do away with private libraries; it is not intended in the least that a man should not own his own book and go to it when he chooses; but it does offer a public library to which one can go for information—this matter of the enlargement of the Secretary's office—the powers of the Secretary's office is parallel.

Mr. Llewellyn: I am inclined to think the President does not probably understand the scope of Mr. Boyd's resolution. I would like to have Mr. Boyd's resolution read.

The President: As I didn't hear the resolution in its entirety maybe I have failed to grasp its purpose.

Mr. Boyd: I might say to the President, in explanation of that resolution, Mr. Atterbury's amendment is perfectly satisfactory, because it really doesn't add anything to what the resolution was intended to convey; that is, that the committee on public information should be an adjunct to and a part of the Secretary's office, and the work of that

committee would relieve the Secretary of a great deal of work which he cannot do because he has not the time to give to it. If it be of interest to the Convention, I should like to explain an experiment which is being made during this Convention.

At the request of the President and Secretary I have been acting more or less as chairman of the temporary committee on public information with the newspaper agencies here in Washington, and have been relieving the Secretary of work which it would be impossible for him to do because he is otherwise occupied; and as a specific illustration, for instance, when the matter was presented to the Convention regarding the table—the Treaty Table—which has been given to the Institute by the San Francisco Chapter, that news was sent to the newspapers of California and they are publishing it to-day as a news item of interest to everybody in the State of California. The report of the Committee on Education presented yesterday by Mr. Cram will appear in many of the newspapers in the State of Massachusetts to-morrow; and to-day there is appearing in the newspapers of New York City—many of the papers of New York City—a full account of the presentation of the gold medal to Mr. Post this evening.

That gives you a little idea of some of the things which the committee on public information may accomplish.

The resolution was reread by Mr. Sellers.

Mr. Atterbury: I would like to withdraw my amendment, for various reasons, particularly because I am impressed with the importance of this work and the advisability of adhering to the programme as outlined in the motion.

Mr. Gould: I cannot see that this resolution would in any way usurp the Secretary's work. I cannot see but what it would help in every way to assist the Secretary's work. Therefore I would like to make a motion that this resolution be adopted.

Mr. Brown: It is important that all records should be kept in the Octagon. The resolution states that this committee should keep records. I think the Octagon should be the central point from which all information should be disseminated. When people write to me in reference to what this committee has done or that committee has done, I have to write frequently that I am ignorant because of records and data being

in other hands. I think the Secretary's office should be the central point from which information in reference to the American Institute of Architects should be disseminated, and where we will have matters of interest to the profession and the Institute under control of the office. There is no objection to committees working but we urge them to work, we sometimes prod them to work. I know it has been one of my functions in the last ten years to keep after committees and urge them to work, and not only that but to help them and get information for them. I have gotten a great deal of information for committees. I feel that the headquarters of the Institute should be the headquarters of the Institute. Recently I have been unable to answer questions simply because I didn't get information. This committee is doing something and that committee doing something and I have written them, but have been unable to answer, because certain committees have kept back information. I think that is a great mistake. We should have one place in touch with all Institute work, one place where correspondents could rely upon obtaining information in reference to the Institute.

Mr. Magonigle: I beg to offer a slight amendment to the resolution, providing that copies of all reports collected by this committee shall be filed in the Secretary's office for the use of the Institute.

Mr. Boyd: I accept that and add to it that the committee operate with the Secretary at all times.

Mr. A. B. Pond: I agree with the Secretary that there should be on file in his office all work pertaining to the Institute; there should be data of the committees filed as rapidly as possible, documents covering their work. I think the work outlined by this resolution far wider, however; the work outlined for this committee is an aggressive campaign of publicity for the Institute. Such work is as important as any other work the Institute has at this time.

Mr. Lubschez: I should like to add a slight amendment, providing that the Secretary of the Institute should always be a member of that committee.

The resolution was put to a vote and unanimously adopted.

Mr. Sellers: There is a motion handed me by Mr. MacLaren of Colorado:

That in future issues of the Schedule of Charges, the proportions of charges for detail drawings and superintendence shall be stated.

Mr. Day: We most deliberately omitted from the schedule of charges any statement which would enable the owner to put his finger on the amount that was to be paid for superintendence; and I feel sure that if we write into our schedule of charges something which will apparently stimulate the sale of drawings and disbursements for superintendence, we will once more stimulate a condition which formerly gave us such profound concern and which we now at least seem nearly to have overcome.

The President: There is no second to this. It has not been put before the Convention as a motion yet.

Mr. MacLaren: The whole difficulty arises when one makes plans for buildings at too great a distance to superintend and superintendence must be turned over to some other architect. It seems unfortunate that we should not be able to say what our charges for completing the drawings, specifications and details are. That is the point which leads to difficulty. One architect may say one thing, another another, and we are misunderstood.

Mr. Day: Mr. Chairman, it is perfectly competent for any architect to say how much he will charge to do work of that sort if he wishes to engage in that kind of work, but I think it highly inadvisable to make any schedule. I would like to hear from Mr. Post.

Mr. Lubschez: I believe very heartily with Mr. MacLaren. I believe it would be best for the Institute, Board of Directors or Convention here assembled, to appoint a committee to decide among themselves what is the proper percentage for details and superintendence, and that some exact resolution of the sense of this meeting—not to be put in the schedule of charges, that is not necessary, but to be put in the archives of the Institute somewhere—that it is the understanding of the Institute that such is the proper course.

Mr. Barber: It seems to me in placing at this time in this particular case a specific price as a matter of opinion of the Institute, or in any form, would simply lead in time to the placing of a list price all the way down on any item of an architect's services which might be in doubt.

and on which the individual architect might like a consensus of opinion. I believe that the matter as it now stands in the schedule of charges is broad and should remain broad. I know that was all gone into at the time the schedule was formed and I think that broadness was the result of study rather than lack of it.

Mr. Post: I have been appealed to by Mr. Day to express my opinion on the matter, and perhaps I can very well do it, as for many years I was chairman of the Institute's Committee on Government Architecture, and hardly a year passed that two or three times during the year I was not forced to go, with members of my committee, to Washington to fight these very questions with the Government. The removal of the specific divisions of cost from the schedule of charges has simplified the whole matter, as far as public work is concerned, and has led directly, I think, to a much more satisfactory condition of the architect in his relations to the Government, in the work which he does, than existed when the specific divisions remained in the schedule of charges. As far as the specific divisions are concerned, I spoke on this matter some years ago, when it was once before under discussion at the Convention. It is almost impossible to make any hard and fast rules which will fix in one office what would be its proper proportion of the full commission to be charged for any one of the specific divisions. I kept an accurate book account for over twenty years, showing the expense of every piece of work in my office, and I can say without hesitation that the profits of my office came very largely under the old division of the schedule of charges for supervision. That is to say, the actual cash expense of supervision in large work was very, very much less than the amount which was allowed for it in the schedule of charges, and the cost of preparation of the drawings was infinitely greater. I think as it stands that the schedule of charges in that respect is eminently satisfactory and I sincerely hope no change will be made.

One other matter of which I would like to speak for one second: I believe the most fatal thing to our interests as professional architects is the constant tinkering with the schedule of charges. Let the thing stand as it is. It is good enough, and adhere to it and not have it brought up to us by committees of states and governments and all sorts of individuals, that "You have got a schedule of charges here to-day. Six

months ago, or a year or two or three years ago, it was different. How do you reconcile it?" Let well enough alone.

The President: This stands as informal discussion, as there is no motion, but it is well to have such enlightenment now and then from the floor. Are there any further resolutions?

Mr. Sellers: There are no further resolutions to offer at this session.

The President: As I understand, the Committee reports up to this time have been acted on. Is that not so?

Mr. Cook: Yes.

The President: Then the next in order of business will be nominations from the floor, and, as I said this morning, this is the last opportunity for this procedure.

Mr. A. B. Pond: I move the adoption of the report of the Committee on the Special Committees' Reports. The adoption of this was omitted.

Motion seconded and unanimously carried.

Mr. Hill: I nominate for the office of Second Vice-President, Mr. James Rush Marshall.

Nomination seconded.

The President: Are there further nominations? The Chair would announce that nominations are closed. This does not prevent, of course, the writing of any desired name on the ballot at the election.

At this time I wish to announce that the gentlemen who so kindly and efficiently worked on the Committee on Credentials of Delegates will act as tellers in the elections and also to relieve the Chair in the case of a division of the house.

I think there is no further business to come up at this morning's session and if not we will stand adjourned, to meet at 2 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Convention called to order at 2 P. M.

The President: A cablegram reaches me to this effect:

ROMA, December 12, 1911.
4:33 P. M.

Post,

*American Institute Architects,
Octagon, Washington (D. C.)*

Palmam qui meruit ferat.

MILLER.

The President: The presentation of changes in the By-Laws is the next order of business.

Resolved: That the Cincinnati Chapter, A. I. A., recommend that Article IV, Section 1, of the By-Laws of the American Institute of Architects be amended by adding the following sentence, viz.—

“Any member who has been in good standing for twenty-five years shall on his application to the Board of Directors be granted exemption from dues, provided he does not engage in any other profession or business.”

Mr. Rapp: Mr. President and members of the Institute, this proposed amendment is offered by the Cincinnati Chapter of the American Institute of Architects. It is not an amendment, but an addition to the present clause that pertains to the exemption from dues. The present By-Laws provides for exemption from dues. For instance, “All members who shall have been actively engaged in the honorable practice of their profession for ten years or more, and shall then have retired from active practice, and who shall not have engaged in any business or trade, may retain the rights and obligations of membership.” It also provides: “Any person who has been a member of the American Institute of Archi-

tects in good standing for ten years, upon attaining the age of seventy shall, on his application, be exempted from the payment of dues, and shall retain all the privileges of the Institute: and the Board of Directors may extend the same privilege to members who have been in good standing for ten years and who have been compelled to retire from the active practice of architecture by reason of physical disability, provided they do not engage in any other profession or business."

That would mean that a man can get the benefits of the Institute up to his sixtieth year, and then join the Institute for ten years and then become a life member, as it were. It isn't intended that the new clause shall interfere a particle with previous clauses. I merely mention that because I think the new clause is a better clause; that is, it is doing justice to the members who have been loyal to the Institute for twenty-five years, whereas the other clause permits such as are not loyal to the Institute to come in at the eleventh hour at the age of sixty, pay dues for ten years, and then become life members.

Then it says that "The Board of Directors may extend the same privilege to the members who have been in good standing for ten years and who have been compelled to retire from the active practice of architecture by reason of physical disability, provided they do not engage in any other profession or business." Now this new clause is not intended to interfere a particle with the previous one. The new one is this:

"Any member who has been in good standing for twenty-five years shall on his application to the Board of Directors be granted exemption from dues, provided he does not engage in any other profession or business."

Now if the time, twenty-five years, is not satisfactory to the Institute members, it can be made thirty years. But it strikes me that members who have been loyal to the Institute for twenty-five years and desire to be exempt from dues, ought to receive that privilege. According to this clause it is not compulsory. Members who can well afford to pay their dues at the expiration of twenty-five years, ought to pay their dues, and such as have an enormous practice and get the benefits of the Institute should pay their dues. It is simply a privilege that is extended to such as request it.

It seems to me it will prevent a great many from dropping out of the Institute, who perhaps are still practicing in a small way and could not afford to pay the dues, which are quite heavy now, and it is better for the Institute to retain them than to lose them.

The President: Is there any further discussion on this proposed change?

Mr. Day: Mr. President, we noted in the Board of Directors report that the proposed change was not supported by the Board of Directors. It seems to us that if we could have some analysis of the proposed amendment and the reasons of the Board for not supporting it, it might clear the situation.

The President: The discussion, Mr. Day, in the Board was very informal, and at that time we did not go into details and figures, as to how it would affect the finances; but it was rather from the standpoint of policy. It is possible, under this, to have a great body of fairly young men in the Institute who are not paying dues, who are not dead wood because they take part; they would have all the rights of members, and yet would not be interested to quite the same extent or bear quite the same share of responsibility as the men who were supporting the active work of the Institute. I do not think the Board formulated any reasons definitely, but I know it was the sense of the members of the Board that it was not a matter which appealed to them and therefore they did not recommend it.

Mr. Brown: There was another point, I recollect, that the Board considered, and that was if anyone really needed to have his dues remitted, it was within the power of the Board to remit them at any time. It was thought by the Board that anyone who was in necessitous or moderate circumstances could be relieved of their dues at any time, and the Board has been liberal in relieving such members of their dues.

Mr. Rapp: This is done quite frequently in various societies, and I don't think it is detrimental to the financial interests of a society to exempt from dues people who have been loyal to the society for twenty-five years. If twenty-five years' time is not long enough, make it thirty years; but there ought to be some class of that kind, because there are a great many members who would not want to ask for charity or ask for remission of the dues under any other circumstances. But after paying

for twenty-five years or thirty years, as it may be if the members so choose, it seems to me they are entitled to some recognition for their loyalty.

Mr. Cook: I think I can take that without considering the effect upon the finances of the Institute, it was considered, by some members of the Board at any rate, not desirable to multiply exceptions, which apply to all cases, and those cases could be better dealt with individually if they presented themselves.

Mr. Day: Mr. Brown, are any statistics available or can you give us any impression as to the members who may have entered after sixty years of age? That seems to have some bearing on the question.

Mr. Brown: I do not think any have entered after sixty years of age. The majority enter when they are about thirty to thirty-five, and the proposed amendment would effect only Fellows. Our Associates have all come in within the last ten years, more than six hundred of them, and we have about three hundred Fellows.

Mr. Day: It seems to me there is perhaps a lack of understanding on our part, Mr. Rapp, as to just what you mean. I confess myself that my understanding is vague. I want to ask if this isn't it: that the present classes of retiring members continue just as they are; that we establish a new class of members who, having been members for twenty-five years, then automatically become non-paying members, if they ask for it.

Mr. Rapp: We already have such a class provided for in this by-law. It is simply adding another excuse for making a non-paying member, one who has been a member for twenty-five years.

Mr. Day: Why do we want excuses for non-paying members when we have the right, if anybody is in trouble, to let him cease to pay? We have that right now, certainly, and we have been using it.

The President: A question is before you, gentlemen. This requires a two-thirds vote to pass. The question is on the proposed change in the by-laws constituting a new class of non-paying members.

A vote was taken and the proposed amendment was declared lost.

The President: Miscellaneous business is now in order. There appears to be no miscellaneous business before the Convention and the papers are next in order.

The following paper prepared by Mr. Donn Barber, at the request of the Board of Directors, was handed to the Chair but not read.

INFLUENCE AND ETHICS OF COMPETITIONS.

BY DONN BARBER.

It must be admitted that the subject of competitions considered in any of its aspects has become a most vexatious problem, and one which, in all probability, will never be solved to the complete satisfaction of the building public or the practicing architect. Competitions in one form or other are as old as the practice of architecture itself, and history teaches us that the resulting heart burning and disappointments, the strife and argument, the petty jealousies, the every important doubt as to whether after all the best man and the best plan have really won, obtained just as much in the competition for St. Peters at Rome as it has perhaps in our lesser competitions for a post office of negligible importance.

It would be improper and unfair, indeed, to condemn competitions as a whole and indiscriminately, for from some points of view they seem to be a necessary evil. We can, I think, admit that competitions in themselves are not necessarily evil. It is the continual abuse and mismanagement of competitions, the unbusinesslike, undignified, inadvised desperate sort of struggles that ever carries in their train disappointment, prejudice, criticism and hard feelings of many and varied kinds. That is responsible for a condition that has become a most serious consideration in contemplation of the interrelation of architects and bearing upon the actual work that we as a profession are doing and standing for. The architectural profession has for years been kept in a state of commotion and hot water while the real solution of the difficulty seems as yet unfound. Like all the other great and intricate problems before us to-day, however, this one must be dealt with directly and calmly and in a manner devoid of all prejudice, and some real solution must be found at all cost.

It seems to have become a very generally accepted and recognized tradition in certain cases, notably where proposed structures of a public or semi-public nature are involved, that architectural competitions still prove to be desirable or necessary as furnishing perhaps the best available means for selecting an architect.

Just at the present time in this country, however, architectural competitions seem to be declining somewhat in popularity. Where only a comparatively few years ago competitions were sufficiently numerous to provide almost continuous employment for some firms who were fortunate enough to acquire the major part of their work in that manner, to-day we find an immense quantity of important work being given out by direct selection and appointment to architects, and competitions comparatively infrequent. It would be difficult to assign any real reason for the change which seems just now to be taking place. Can it be that the owner is gradually coming to see that competitions are at best very slow, and if properly conducted a most expen-

sive method of choosing an architect; is it possible that the owner realizes that an occasional good preliminary scheme is after all the real limit of the competition method, and that being the case, competitions are in the main of no advantage to him? Does the owner begin to appreciate the extreme difficulty of devising a scheme of competition that will afford him conclusive assurance and evidence of the winner's ability to secure for him the final and practical execution of the design selected, without committing him to unnecessary expense.

Notable instances exist where architects who have proven adepts in the preparation of competitive designs, men of extraordinarily developed imagination and possessing marvellous dexterity in draftsmanship, have been awarded the prize and later the work, as a result of competition, and have during the prosecution of the work shown themselves to be devoid of practical experience, and even lacking in the ability to discriminate in the selection of competent assistants or superintendents. The ultimate results in such cases have very probably had the very natural effect of somewhat impairing confidence in the competition method of selecting an architect. It is only fair to say, on the other hand, that there also exist many instances where notably satisfactory results have been obtained through the method of competition, but have these not ordinarily followed as a result of choosing the competitors from the ranks of competent and thoroughly experienced practitioners, and paying the competitors so selected an adequate or reasonable sum for their sketches. Exceptions to this latter rule might be noted in the cases of government or municipal work, and perhaps possibly in some private work of sufficient size and importance to induce the experienced architect to enter an unpaid contest; but even under such circumstances the competitors have usually been limited in number and carefully selected.

It must of necessity be prejudicial to the interests of the owner that any architect should be allowed to enter a competition who cannot in advance establish his ability and competence to properly design and satisfactorily execute the work involved if entrusted to him. It is sometimes urged that to open an unlimited competition may disclose some unknown but brilliant designer. This reasoning might be valid if the sole object of a competition were to secure a brilliant set of sketches. But unfortunately sketches in themselves give no real evidence that their author has the technical knowledge or matured ability to fulfil the promise of his sketches through proper and adequate control of the work itself in execution.

The general influence of competitions can for present purposes be broadly divided as regards the influence on the architect. Theory presupposes competitions to be instituted with the sole purpose of advancing the interest of the owner, and practice proves that these interests are best served where a fair, clean-cut and equitable agreement has been entered into between the owner and the architect before the competition takes place.

The American Institute of Architects, after years of untiring study and labor, has finally issued a circular of advice relative to the conduct of architectural competitions as a statement of the principles which it believes should underlie such agreements. Serious difficulty with the system prescribed, however, has been found in some cases

where it has proven inexpedient, not to say impossible, to carry on important competitions along the lines of what is conceded and believed to be the best practice, owing to the general and natural desire on the part of the owner to get free advice in the form of the greatest possible number of competition sketches, and also on account of the surprising willingness on the part of the architect to rush into competitions where no pre-arranged agreement or understanding exists with the owner. The owner often regards what he believes to be the information contained and given in his particular competition, in the light of a consensus of expert opinion on the subject of the problem before him, and therefore is pleased or disappointed as the case may be with what he regards to be the possibilities of his project. On account of the quality and character of the information so given, however, the real satisfactory solution of the problem is often complicated, and confusion rather than lucidity results. We have all seen the results of what have been termed "unregulated scrambles" and how many times this inconsistent, unbusinesslike, undignified and certainly inartistic mode of procedure has carried with it its own disappointments, prejudices and sins.

Why an owner, even when he has taste and judgment and is besides a good business man possessing ordinarily sound common-sense, continues to persist in this method of obtaining a design for a building, is a question which we architects must answer. It is certainly a most discouraging situation, looking at it entirely unselfishly and from a directly professional standpoint.

The shortsighted, unbusinesslike practice of the seeking out of a client and the offering to him of preliminary services on approval and gratuitously, whether in competition or in the hope of finally being awarded the work, has to a great degree in the past lowered the dignity of the profession as a whole and resulted in the cheapening of the architect's services in the mind of the building public. The average owner seems to attach no particular value to architects' sketches either as meaning or standing for more than he himself can see in them, or as representing anything like the cost and labor involved in their production.

Architects are not paid enough for the work they actually do to be able to afford to waste their earnings on the whims and fancies of an owner who is willing to take, without compensation from them in one form or another, professional advice which may be the result of years of technical preparation and experience. The public should be made to feel that he who bears the title of architect has the knowledge and ability needed for the proper invention, illustration and supervision of all building operations which may be entrusted to him, and that his services when desired or sought are entitled to commensurate remuneration. An architect should have a better standing in the community; he should be more prominent before the public and its public enterprises, in the courts and in all matters of good and helpful citizenship. To just how much of the lack of all this can we trace the influence and practice of unlimited and irregular competitions obtaining throughout the past is a question well worth considering.

The influence of competitions on the architect, aside from the undoubtedly educational advantage which they have furnished at unjustifiable and exorbitant expense

to the profession, has been to create unreasonable jealousy and unfair prejudice, misunderstandings, disappointments, and in many cases undeserved criticism. It must be remembered in competitions that the resulting joy, if there is any, is of necessity confined to the winner, while the burden of disappointment is left to be shared by all the others who have through labor and expense competed. It has been proven over and over again, as an economic argument in the case of competitions for smaller buildings, that the unsuccessful competitors have often expended collectively in the cost of preparing competitive designs, a sum equal to, if not exceeding, the gross fee that the successful architect has finally received for his complete services rendered in connection with the execution of the work involved. This is, of course, a serious situation for the profession and one which thus far has not been properly met or handled. It cannot be justified either as a good public policy or a sound professional policy. The query is, How long can the profession be expected to afford to keep it up?

The ethics of competitions would seem to be inseparable from the ethics obtaining in the general practice of architecture. The written circular of advice relative to the principles of professional practice, the canons of ethics and the conduct of competitions as prepared and circulated by the American Institute of Architects, form a very complete and helpful basis for the avoidance of the usual pitfalls and temptations due to an over anxiety to get work at any cost.

The application of decent methods in practice rests entirely with the individual practicing architect, who, armed with these traditional principles and possessing a broad and comprehensive vision, not to speak of a healthy and sincere desire to apply in addition to all this the golden rule to all of his dealings, must look unselfishly at the part he must play as a unit force in the great work of his present, in order that his architectural progeny may occupy that undisputed place in the affairs of the world that should rightly be given to those who (we at least believe) represent the greatest of all constructive professions.

The American architect of the future must of necessity become less of a creative artist, and more of a trained manager of building enterprise. The ever-increasing pressure for speedy and adequate execution will preclude more and more exhaustive study and tentative experimentation. It will become the duty of the architect to surround himself by specialists in design, in construction, in superintendence, in technical research and engineering; men representing every department of architectural practice, and possessing a knowledge in their individual capacity perhaps far beyond his own. The architect himself must remain, however, the master mind that organizes and directs those who strive for the common cause of the work involved and for the office. He will deserve to exercise a greater moral influence in public affairs than heretofore for the scope of his organized efforts will be nation-wide, and his authority will be that of a broadly trained executive of large and varied experience which, coupled with a high sense of duty, should make him a generous and true friend of public spirit and the eternal fitness of things.

The President: The next matter on the programme is that concerning the International Congress of Architects. I think it is in the nature of a report of delegates. Are there delegates here prepared to report on that Congress? I think Mr. Totten will present the report of the delegates, accompanied by lantern slides, and will afterwards give a paper on the Bigot Plan of Rome, also with slides.

Mr. Totten: I have a few lantern slides, not of new subjects, but simply of well known buildings, showing places in which the Congress was held.

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF ARCHITECTS.

Mr. Totten exhibited upon the screen slides showing the interesting buildings and rooms in which sections of the Congress held their meetings and made short comments on interesting features.

ILLUSTRATED TALK ON BIGOT'S MODEL OF ROME.

BY GEORGE OAKLEY TOTTEN, JR., A. I. A.

During the sessions of the International Congress of Architects held in Rome, October last, the members were invited to visit the atelier of a young French architect who had just completed a marvellous scale model in plaster, a reconstruction of ancient Rome during the finest period, about the middle of the Fourth Century. Monsieur Paul Bigot won the Grand Prix de Rome in 1900, and after spending his four years at the French Academy began this reconstruction of Rome at its flowering period. The work has been most highly commended by the authorities in Rome, and if it has passed these connoisseurs it should certainly be well received by the world at large.

The model is eleven meters in length by six in width, of exquisite workmanship, and is the result of seven years of enthusiastic and conscientious work. It includes all the places most famous in the history of Rome and all the most magnificent monuments.

Bigot first worked out the plan of the city in order to make his model, and this slide shows his chart. You can see here (indicating on plan) the Coliseum, and there the Circus Maximus, the Roman Forum here, the Imperial Forum there; this is the Capitoline; the Palentine; the Aventine is just above; the Quirinal and the Virinal here. This is the line of the river; the Campus Martius is here, with the Stadium and the Theater of Marcellus. Nearly all the buildings of this period are shown with the exception of the Baths of Diocletian.

We can now trace through, in the same way, this slide of the model, the Coliseum being over here, the Roman Forum there, and here the Imperial Forum. You see the line of the river, and the Circus Maximus, and further along is shown the Baths of Caracalla. This portion here is the Capitoline; the Temple of Jupiter, the Esquiline and the Virinal there.

Monsieur Bigot's model is of tremendous interest as affording an opportunity for educational study, and he is very anxious to have schools and museums purchase replicas. Mr. Whitney Warren telephoned me this morning that a client of his had recently ordered a copy, to be presented to the Boston Museum. Those of us who were at Rome would be glad to suggest to the authorities of the National Museum and the Smithsonian Institution that a replica of this model be purchased for the National Museum. Placed in a large room, with photographs of the buildings of Ancient Rome about the walls, it would form one of the most interesting studies one could have of Rome, "The Eternal City."

The President: We thank Mr. Totten cordially for his interesting and illuminating paper.

Mr. Magonigle: Mr. President, as the hour is still early there is a matter I should like to bring before the Convention.

The President: The Chair is in something of a quandary. The reading of Mr. Totten's paper really finishes the programme of the day. The continuation of the discussion of reports is down for to-morrow morning, as is also the introduction of new business. The Chair is informed that quite a number of delegates thought the business of the day was over, and I presume many of them have gone, so it is hardly fair to them to introduce new matter of vital importance. In fact, I should feel it to be out of order.

Mr. Day: It would be entirely in order to hold discussions now, I should say, if no motions were adopted. If gentlemen have ideas and wish to offer them it would be a proper time.

The President: Yes, I think that would be very appropriate. Are there matters of interest to the Convention which you desire to discuss?

Mr. Magonigle: I have a matter here which I think I should like to lay before the Convention.

I am instructed by the New York Chapter to bring before the Convention in its behalf the question of the nomination of Fellows, and the method of their election. This is pursuant to a resolution adopted at the last meeting of the New York Chapter, at which, as chairman of a

special committee appointed for the purpose, I presented a proposed amendment to the Institute By-Laws. It was felt at that meeting that this was too serious a matter to spring upon the Convention in the form of an amendment, and that it should meet with the freest discussion here; and for the purpose of arousing discussion on this very important point, I should like to read the present By-Laws providing for the election of Fellows and the amendment proposed by my committee. The present By-Law reads as follows:

"Article II. Fellows. Section 1. General Conditions of Fellowship." (Reads the section.)

The proposed amendment reads as follows:

"Fellowship in the American Institute of Architects may be conferred upon a member, a citizen of the United States, who in the opinion of an authorized jury of Fellows shall have contributed notably in design, construction, literature, education, or otherwise, to the advancement of the profession. The above jury shall be composed of the officers of the Institute and such members of the Board of Directors as are Fellows."

So that with the exception of two words, the elision of one personal pronoun and the addition of "otherwise" to "design, construction, literature or education," the section is precisely as at present. The amendment proposed follows:

"Not less than three months before the date of the annual convention, the Secretary shall notify the Secretary of each Chapter that nominations for Fellows are in order; whereupon the Chapters, through their authorized committees, may nominate for fellowship such members as they deem worthy of that honor. Such nomination shall be returned to the Secretary for submission to the jury. The names of such candidates as are approved by the jury shall be submitted to the Convention following the nomination, and if confirmed the candidates shall become fellows of the American Institute of Architects, after duly qualifying as provided in Article V, Section 2 of the By-Laws. Candidates from the Chapter-at-large shall be selected by the jury."

In explanation of this, I think I cannot do better than to read to you the report of this Committee commenting upon this proposed amendment and giving the reasons for it.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE UPON REVISION OF BY-LAWS OF THE
AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS IN RELATION TO
FELLOWSHIP.

November 8, 1911.

Your Committee presents an amendment to Article II, Section 1, of the By-Laws of the American Institute of architects. Before giving the text of the proposed amendment we would invite your attention to the present method followed in selecting candidates for advancement to Fellowship. Under the present By-Law a jury of Fellows consisting of the Officers of the Institute and such other members of the Board of Directors as are Fellows, looks over the field and selects candidates. The names of those selected are then submitted to the Chapters. They are then submitted to the Convention following the nomination and if confirmed by vote of the Convention become Fellows. The section further provides that individual Chapters may make recommendations for nominations, but this privilege is apparently not often exercised.

The section under consideration does not state what would be done in case the candidate did not receive the endorsement of his Chapter. It is to be presumed that the jury would not present any unratified candidates to the Convention; but in the absence of any provision to the contrary there would be nothing to prevent their doing so, if in some extraordinary case it seemed to them proper to overrule the action of a Chapter.

We believe that this method of nomination is not the best. It may be argued that the Board of Directors, drawn as it is from many sections of the country and having presumably a wider and clearer survey of the field, can see the tops of Fellowship timber above the undergrowth; that they are in a better position than the Chapters to determine the value of an individual's contribution "to the advancement of the profession in design, construction, literature or education;" in fine, to judge of the candidate's prominence as a national, rather than a local, figure. That local jealousies might militate against the advancement of a really worthy individual to Fellowship. How far these considerations are valid should be the subject of debate this evening. In opposition to these arguments we will cite a specific case. Prior to the last Convention a member of a certain Chapter was nominated for Fellowship; his nomination was, as is bound to be the case under the present modus, announced to his Chapter at a meeting at which he was present. The Chapter was placed in an exceedingly embarrassing situation; it did not approve of his nomination but, in view of his presence, it was entirely natural that no one should oppose it. The candidate's name was therefore printed on the ballot for Fellows, which was circulated at the Convention; but the delegates to the Convention from his Chapter were obliged to explain the situation and as a result he was not elected, and he was the

only candidate who failed of election. This must have humiliated the candidate after having embarrassed his Chapter.

It is to prevent a recurrence of such painful incidents that we urge you to endorse the proposed amendment, that it may be presented at the next Convention. Under the section as amended the nominations would be made either by the Executive Committee of the Chapters, by their Nominating Committees, or by Special Committees appointed for the purpose.

How these committees would do their work is left entirely to them. It would be for them to determine whether they would call upon the Chapter for suggestions, or not. The names of the candidates would not be announced to the Chapters by these committees, but would be forwarded to the jury in whose hands the final selection rests. The jury would announce at the Convention the names of those selected from the list of candidates submitted by the Chapters and there would of course be no question of their election, the original nomination having come from an authorized committee of their Chapters.

We must bear in mind that Fellowship is an honor that comes to a man unsolicited, and is therefore to be all the more highly prized. It is a mark of the respect in which his contribution to the advancement of the profession is held by his fellow professionals. It is not to be lightly conferred; and we believe that the amendment, by placing more responsibility upon the Chapters, will tend toward a better understanding of the status of Fellowship and that the Chapters will carefully guard it. There are many members of the Institute who do not know what a Fellow is, nor how he becomes one, and have been known to inquire how they may apply for advancement to that grade.

We believe that the Chapters are in a better position than the Board of Directors to know which of their members are doing the kind of work that would entitle them to this honor. There are many quiet men who are doing work of real value to the profession who, by their modesty or retiring disposition, or by the force of circumstances, might never come to the notice of the Board of Directors.

In brief, it seems to us that in the present method of selection we are working backwards and we urge upon you the adoption of this resolution, if it shall seem wise to you after due debate.

I should like to hear an expression of opinion upon this very important subject.

The President: The floor is open to those who have thought enough of this, or who will think enough of this, to talk upon it.

Mr. Kohn: I should like to second the motion, Mr. President, and urge that the Convention give serious consideration to this proposition. It seems most desirable that those who are in the local Chapters and most

familiar with what is going on be the persons that make the nominations to the Board of Directors, or rather a committee of the Board of Directors of the Institute.

There are frequently things, as Mr. Magonigle stated, within the knowledge of the Chapter and not within the knowledge of the Board of Directors, and that embarrassment I think frequently does occur in a Chapter when a nomination goes to Washington which in the nature of things the Chapter hardly wishes to vote down in the presence, or even without the presence, of the person thus designated. I think the reform can have only value and I can't see that any harm can come from this new method of nomination.

Mr. Marshall: I take it this Convention cannot act on this amendment, and therefore it would seem to me it would be quite in order at this informal meeting to present a motion to refer this to the Board of Directors for their consideration.

The President: I do not think, Mr. Marshall, that will be necessary. I think the Board, however, would like to hear the views of this body, should it have to take the matter under consideration.

Mr. Cram: Speaking as a member of the Board, I should say the Board would desire an expression of opinion from this Convention as to the desirability of the proposed amendment. Nothing more than that could probably be done at this time.

The President: The sense of the meeting?

Mr. Cram: An expression of opinion, of the sense of the meeting, I think would be very desirable. Personally the proposed amendment seems to me to be singularly just in every way. It is clear, it is perfectly logical, it obviates certain difficulties that have arisen in the past and might perfectly well arise in the future, and it tends to place in each Chapter still more of that sense of Chapter responsibility that, speaking for myself, seems a most desirable thing. So if the sense of the meeting is taken, I hope it may be in favor of the adoption of the amendment.

Mr. Waid: Mr. President, at the time Mr. Magonigle's committee made this report to the New York Chapter, I felt as Mr. Cram just expressed himself, that this was the logical thing to do and that it should by all means be brought into effect. But I have thought it over since

then and have had a conversation with one of our past presidents, and the more I think of it the more I think we might be led into more serious embarrassments than by the present provisions. In other words, we can bring about the objects so desirable as described by Mr. Magonigle in an informal way. Each Chapter, under the present procedure, is entirely free to make suggestions by correspondence, personal suggestions, or even by vote of the Chapter if they choose to go so far, to the Board of Directors, who are then free to bring up, if they think wise, any particular one or more names.

On the other hand, if the initiative is left by the By-Law or the constitutional amendment to the Chapter, it may lead to very serious embarrassment, by an undue number of nominations which are forced upon the officials, upon the Board of Directors, and a condition could follow which I think would be hardly square, which would be rather serious; and I hope that we may feel that we should vote this proposition down, that we can meet all the objections by a little forethought and suggestion in advance under the present provisions of the Constitution.

Mr. Magonigle: Replying to what Mr. Waid has said, the names of Fellows nominated by the Board of Directors from the New York Chapter was presented to the Executive Committee of the New York Chapter. They were rather few in number, we thought. We felt there might be more. We decided that we would exercise our constitutional privilege and nominate further members for advancement to Fellowship. As soon, therefore, as possible, which was in about one week, a Chapter meeting was held and a committee was appointed to nominate Fellows. They were to report to the Executive Committee and they did so report. The list was forwarded to the Board of Directors and we were informed that we were too late, although we had acted just as quickly as it was possible to do.

That is why in this proposed amendment the notification must reach the Chapters at least three months before election.

As far as the embarrassment is concerned to a Chapter by having its nominations turned down by the Board of Directors, it should be borne in mind that these nominations are supposed to be, by the proposed amendment, entirely secret. No man should know he is to be advanced to Fellowship until it is announced upon the floor of the

Convention. It is that sort of an honor. It only has value when it comes to one out of the blue.

As a matter of fact, a member of the New York Chapter embarrassed the Chapter extremely by making a speech of mysterious import at the meeting at which the names of these candidates were presented, and asking that they be laid upon the table for reasons which he was unable to disclose. It so chanced that the candidates were not present at this meeting and discussion could have been freely pursued without embarrassment; but at the following meeting when the matter was taken from the table, they were present and free discussion was impossible. That is the kind of embarrassment that we wish to avoid by this present amendment, and I beg to urge that the sense of this meeting may be a change in the present method of nomination of Fellows.

Mr. Hopkinson: I would like to rise in support of the gentleman who just stated his side of the case. I feel in our Cleveland Chapter we would consider it a great honor to be permitted, in our district, to intimate to the Board of Directors, by any process the Board might state was proper, a name once a year for advancement, and that they would abide entirely by the decision of the vote of this body or any proper body voting.

I think also it would tend to strengthen our Chapter and give us more power in our own community of allied interests if the men felt that the vote of each other and the conduct of themselves toward each other had something to do with their advancement in the national body; and on the contrary, if men can be advanced in our Cleveland district without especially attending our meetings or being interested in our affairs or otherwise working with the men who are carrying the burden in our district, that is inimical to the best interests of the Cleveland Chapter in our district; and I think it would be a most wholesome thing and tend to unify all our work there if this most admirable suggestion could be worked out.

Mr. A. B. Pond: I realize keenly that there are difficulties in the operation of the present rule. My query is, whether the present rule cannot be retained and steps taken to avoid the difficulties, rather than to make a step in the direction suggested by this new proposition. One point made by the last speaker is, in my judgment, a very important

point against the new suggestion. There may be in a community a man doing professional work of exceptionally high quality, who has not the make-up which makes a "mixer" and who, it may be, has not given much time to the Chapter or the work of the Chapter. Now on the lines of the last speaker's suggestion, if a nomination is made as a sort of reward for a man's Chapter activity, this man who has attained high professional quality and whose work is exceptional and known the country over, might be ignored on the ground that he was not playing the game of the Chapter. It ought to be possible for a Chapter of the Institute anywhere to know in advance whether the man the Board nominates is a man who has played fair with the Chapter, even if he hasn't taken part in its work. It seems to me that, when it comes to fixing the standard of fellowship, the standard can be better fixed and better held by a central national board than by the local committee. It would seem that when the local committee has, as it now has, the right and privilege of making nominations, the point that is sought to be covered and that is of the greatest importance in the new method is already covered, namely, calling attention of the Board to the men that they desire to have nominated.

I know of no reason why, under the present rule, a Chapter should not make its nominations a month in advance of the actual nomination by the Board. I know of no reason why it should wait until the Board has made its nomination. Under these conditions it would seem debatable whether there might not be found a way to avoid the difficulty, which is evident, of sending a nomination to a Chapter and having it brought up at a full meeting, in the presence of the man concerned, to discuss his fitness for the place. If the nomination by the Board can be made known to the president and secretary of the Chapter, so that a special meeting can be called at which the man is not present, that will be certainly no more embarrassing to the candidate than it will be for a Chapter to make a nomination in advance, and it certainly might make it possible to recognize men who are of national reputation who have not particularly worked in the immediate Chapter work.

Mr. Day: Mr. Chairman, I am very glad that the subject has been advanced for our consideration, because I am of the opinion that our way of selecting Fellows might be improved. I am not clear, as yet,

that the way proposed by the New York Chapter is just the best way of doing it, but it is possible that the discussion here, with the further thought that will be given it, may result in some definite plan better than our present method.

I have watched the choice of Fellows with interest for a good many years. The defect in the present method is that the Board does not give such careful consideration to the qualifications of candidates as ought to be given. The process might be greatly improved, but I do not think such a scheme as that proposed by the New York Chapter would effect any improvement in our methods.

Mr. Marshall: Can anybody inform us what the method adopted by the British Royal Institute of Architects is?

The President: I might say the method of the Royal Institute is entirely different from ours. Their classification is quite different. I can't tell just how the selection is made. My general impression now is that it comes through the initiative on the part of the man himself, and while I would not want to be quoted as stating that absolutely, yet that is the impression I got from what took place one evening a few weeks ago, when I was present at the opening session of the Royal Institute. I think over seventy-five of their new class of licentiates in London were inducted into membership that night; seventy-five young men who were a little higher in grade than architectural student came in as licentiates of the British Institute. They are the timber from which Associates are to be made. The president, Mr. Leonard Stokes, on that evening lamented the fact that more men were not becoming Fellows, and I asked the question then; "Have they the initiative?" I can't say exactly how that was answered, but my impression is that it was that they did have the initiative. What I was getting at, though, is clear in my mind: "Why don't they become Fellows?" and the reason given remains equally clear. It is understood that the Fellowship class in the Royal Institute was formed when the Institute had been in existence for some time and those then members were made Fellows. They came into the Institute without an examination. Every man in the Associate class of the Royal Institute to-day has come in after a pretty severe course of study—very thorough apprenticeship and a very severe examination—and the Associate in the Institute to-day feels himself

on a little higher plane than the great majority of the Fellows, and many Associates of the Royal Institute to-day prefer to remain Associates rather than to be put on a par with the Fellows!

So, whether the initiative is with them or not, the fact remains that Associates do not choose to go into the higher class, and hence President Stokes regretted that the Fellowship grade was not advancing with the same rapidity as the Associate grade.

I wish to say, Mr. Magonigle, that while of course these details have not been worked out, I think three months is altogether too little in which to correspond with the Chapters and to have the necessary communications pass between the Chapters and the Board. The Board to-day, without giving away the secrets of the charnel house, takes this matter up very early in the season, and it is early in the summer that the candidates are finally decided upon. The word goes to the Chapter as soon as it is possible to determine that the best timber has been chosen. Now certain mistakes would not have occurred had the Chapters enjoyed or made use of their prerogative and sent in, as at least one Chapter has, a list of the men they think are fit for advancement. No name outside of that list has been considered for the last four or five years.

Possibly a little thought on the part of the Chapter, a little idea in the Chapter that it is a body old enough and strong enough to walk alone and doesn't have to be prodded by the Secretary and furnish more information than it furnishes, would be healthy, and they might read the Constitution now and then and the By-Laws and see what is expected of them, and might know the provisions there which enable them to take the initiative.

Mr. Magonigle: I think that the object of the New York Chapter has been partially attained in arousing the discussion upon this particular point, and I now offer a resolution, that it is the sense of this meeting that the matter of nomination for Fellowships be referred to the Board of Directors to report at the next convention of the Institute.

Resolution seconded.

Mr. Atterbury: There has been a good deal of reference to the objections that occur through the fact that men nominated for fellowship are presented to the Chapter-at-Large at a meeting. I think that

is one of the things that brought about this discussion. Would it not be possible for this committee—in fact I should like to suggest that the committee that is going to consider this matter consider an insertion in the wording of the amendment which I presume they will formulate, that the vote of the Chapter must be obtained by letter ballot, as in the case of ordinary members. In that case nominations presented will not be read before the men come up for action, and the letter ballot need not be presented to those particular men—that is, their names need not be presented. Do I make myself clear?

The President: Not exactly.

Mr. Atterbury: The names of the Fellows are presented at the present time in most of the Chapters, I take it, at a Chapter meeting. If the date were advanced sufficiently those names might be presented to the different members of the Chapter.

The President: Oh, I understand.

Mr. Atterbury: And never come up at a Chapter meeting.

The President: An amendment to the very intricate scheme proposed by Mr. A. B. Pond. That of course would be within the Chapter; the Chapter would be quite competent to decide how it might most easily and satisfactorily get the name approved.

Mr. Cram: Wouldn't the object of both parties be attained if a letter ballot of this kind were provided for, and when it is sent out to all members of the Chapter, it being understood of course that the nominations are made first of all by the Board of Directors, there should be one or two blanks at the end of each ballot, in order that any member might insert the name or names of others not nominated by the Board, whom he considered desirable or worthy of advancement to the rank of Fellowship? It seems to me in that case the initiative comes from the Board as at present, the matter is kept entirely secret, so far as the Chapter as a whole is concerned, yet a perfectly clear opportunity is given for the Chapter, acting either by prearrangement or individually, to bring to the attention of the Board nominees that the Board had not considered. The Board would then consider these nominations it had made which had been approved by the Chapter, and consider on an even planet new nominations that had been made on the same letter ballot. It seems to me that the objects of the New York Chapter, which appeal

to me very strongly, and the desires of the Board, which appeal to me equally strongly, would both be obtained by this very simple method.

The President: Is that to be put up, Mr. Cram, to a clairvoyant board? It will be hard to determine whether it is Chapter action or individual action.

Mr. Cram: No.

The President: It would seem to be so. The Board could hardly tell whether the Chapter endorsed the names on these ballots, or whether it was an expression of individual opinion.

Mr. A. B. Pond: I don't think that would happen. I think Mr. Cram's idea is excellent. The Board will have before them the consensus of opinion of the Chapter members. If a majority of the Chapter vote, they will have a consensus of the majority, and if they don't care enough, at least they will have the consensus of those who doubt it or are fully antagonistic.

The President: My point is, objection may come from the manner of joining those.

Mr. Pond: Well, you have positive and negative votes, those for and those against the nominations, and those for the other men.

The President: It is the other men I refer to, those not nominated by the Board. A name receiving a large majority of the individual votes might be turned down by the Chapter.

Mr. Atterbury: Perhaps I didn't make it quite as clear as I should. My opinion was that the Board should present to each Chapter the names of men in that Chapter whom they think should be elected; that the secretary of the Chapter should then send out letter ballots, and receive them back, and send the report to the Board. That might be done by a general letter ballot from the Secretary's office in Washington, but I think separate action by the Chapter, in getting these ballots and sending them in, might be the better way.

Mr. Pond: That would appear so to me.

The President: The resolution is that this matter which we have under discussion be placed before the Board for its consideration and that it should prepare a scheme for presentation at the next Convention in the form of an amendment; the resolution is that it is the sense of this meeting.

The resolution was put to a vote and adopted.

Mr. Cram: May I say a word, informally, in regard to the educational conference that the Committee on Education held last night?

As you know, this was a new idea. Such a conference of duly accredited representatives from the several Chapters under the general supervision of the Education Committee of the Institute has not been attempted before. The Education Committee was prompted to take this action by its experience, sometimes not very satisfactory and more often not very encouraging, in trying to obtain definite information from the several Chapters as to educational conditions as they existed in their several jurisdictions.

We wanted particularly to find out what facilities for education there were in each Chapter, not only in the organized schools of architecture, but in the way of extension courses and in the way of club work, ateliers, the outside agencies for improving the educational condition of students and draughtsmen.

The information we obtained in some instances was far from complete, in others, in many cases, the request was quite ignored—and it seemed to us there was not that general interest in education, nor that corporate enthusiasm over the question that controls all the actions of the Education Committee.

We therefore called this meeting, and the results, certainly so far as the Committee were concerned, went far ahead of any possible expectations. The interest of the delegates was very notable, most important information was given from a great many sources, information that will go far toward making the findings of the Education Committee of next year of greater importance than they have been in the past.

In any case, the delegates were sufficiently interested to remain there, the major part of them, until past midnight, the conference continuing for four hours. That is an evidence in itself of precisely that interest that the Education Committee was anxious either to find or to create.

Now, carrying that principle a little further and applying it directly to the members of the Convention rather than to the delegates appointed by the several Chapters to the educational conference, the Education Committee would like to urge on all the Chapters, on the members of all the Chapters here, precisely the course that was urged on the delegates to

this conference; and that is, that every Chapter should realize very fully its personal and individual responsibility in the whole matter of education, local and general.

We urged on the gentlemen who came to the conference last night that each should go back to his Chapter asking that Chapter to take action as soon as possible toward the establishing of a standing committee, or, if not that, a special committee on education, and that these Chapter committees on education should act, with the mandate of the Chapter, toward collecting all possible information as to educational facilities of every kind in the jurisdiction of that Chapter, and that each committee should consider itself not only at liberty but morally bound to communicate with the general committee of the Institute from time to time, as to these conditions, whether good or bad, and that they should feel also not only at liberty but bound to ask from the Education Committee any assistance that it might be possible for the committee to render, either through itself or through its influence with the Board of Directors.

This, to the Committee on Education, is one of the most important things it has tried to do during the past year, and in speaking on the subject at this time I am doing so in the name of the Education Committee, merely as I said for the purpose of bringing forward to all the members of the Chapters precisely this idea that we placed before the delegates last night, in the hope that each Chapter as represented here at this Convention may realize its responsibility in the matter of education; and the Committee on Education of the Institute can do very little without this direct co-operation of the Chapters. In the end, when we reach the point at which we are aiming in educational matters, the Institute will realize that it is the Chapters themselves that are going to do the work, the telling work, of education, not the central Committee of the Institute. That point we wish to emphasize, and we ask the sympathy and co-operation of every Chapter in the Institute, to co-ordinate the educational interests of the profession and bring home to every Chapter a clear conscience of the responsibility that rests upon it with regard to all educational conditions in its jurisdiction, whether they are formal or whether they are casual and outside of the ordinarily recognized categories of education.

Mr. Marshall: Mr. President, does the Committee on Education desire to have a discussion of questions in relation to this matter now? I was not a delegate and couldn't speak last evening.

Mr. Cram: The Committee on Education does not wish to force its matters on the Convention unduly, but it desires, if there is no other business, the fullest possible discussion of any element in the educational question that may commend itself to any member.

The President: May I make, Mr. Cram, before that discussion goes on, one announcement, which I am perfectly free to make here, and yet should rather question the propriety of in the Convention. I am rather loath to make any suggestion which will send any matter to the Board for consideration. The Board will have its own troubles with its own work. But the matter has come up through members of the Committee on Education, which makes it after all more or less of an educational measure; and that is the possibility of an architects' pilgrimage to Rome and Greece, in the name of the Institute; the members of the party being only Institute members and lecturers, men of such caliber as might appeal best to the interests, desires and needs of the architect. It is barely possible that this matter will be given consideration by the Board and that you may hear, early in the year, or early enough to allow you to make your arrangements, of a tentative suggestion asking for your opinion of this trip, which would occur in the fall and take some few weeks—I forget how long.

Mr. Day: Two months away from home.

The President: Two months, I think. Just having a party of Institute members and having it an Institute affair. This is all that can be stated definitely now. (Applause.)

Mr. Day: I take it the applause we have heard indicates that the members would approve the Board giving some serious consideration to the matter and reporting if such a trip can be arranged, reporting details to the Institute.

The President: We might say it is the sense of the meeting that the Board consider it.

Mr. Day: I move that it is the sense of the meeting that the Board consider such a scheme.

Motion seconded.

The motion was put to a vote and unanimously carried.

Mr. Marshall: I attended the meeting upstairs last night for a few moments and was somewhat appalled by the statistics of the enormous number of men who are applying for admission to this profession of ours.

I have had an experience lately which I think rather interesting and which has given me much food for thought. Some of the facts may, I think, be valuable to this committee.

Some years ago Mayor McClellan appealed to me—I happened then to be on the Art Commission of New York—for advice in relation to the Civil Service examinations for draughtsmen employed by the city government. They had had very unsatisfactory results, and after going over the matter with him I told him he would of course have unsatisfactory results, because they were not paying their examiners enough to make it possible to get anybody whose examination reports would be valuable.

I then had a conference with a number of New York architects and came to the conclusion that to do the thing justice he would have to establish a different rating, which was done; and then to my great regret he asked me if I would supervise these examinations, which I, of course, had to do. However, I found it very interesting. It was done in conjunction with Mr. Benedict of our Chapter. I did it then and have just finished another one of these examinations.

The examination was for architectural draughtsmen, whose salaries were higher than is paid in the average office. There were one hundred and six applicants; there were only thirteen out of that one hundred and six who were able to pass at seventy-five per cent. Mr. Benedict and I agreed that of the thirteen whom we passed there wasn't a single one we would have employed in our offices at the rate the city was paying.

Well, that was pretty serious business. Now I took the trouble to turn over the applications of all these one hundred and six individuals to my stenographer to have them tabulated, showing where these men got their education. An enormous proportion of them received their education from one of the institutions in New York which has a very high name. Some of them worked three whole days and got only about twelve per cent; twelve per cent and no more. Those men did it because they thought they had a chance.

Well, now, it has occurred to me, in conjunction with that experience, that something was wrong—that there was an encouragement given in our educational institutions which was entirely unwarranted, and that boys were led to think they were getting an education when

they were not. I had another instance which corroborated that view, in my own office. I happened to be particularly interested in one of the boys, who is a very nice fellow, and having a conversation with him one day asked him what he was doing with his evenings. He said he was working on a problem in one of the ateliers of the Beaux Arts Society. "Well," I said, "let's see what it is." He showed it to me; he had made a sketch of a plan and a sketch of an elevation, which he had been working up for months, and he had the worst possible plan that anybody could conceive of and had a very inferior elevation. He fortunately was amenable to discipline, and I told him to stop it. What was the use of fixing that very bad plan in his head by three months' work? It was absurd.

Now I didn't intend to arouse a laugh, because I think the matter pretty serious. It seems to me it points in this one direction, that we are too liable to assume that the methods which are good for men who know something are good for a man who doesn't know anything. These boys are allowed to come into these ateliers and to undertake work after the method which is good, perhaps, or which is claimed to be good, for men who are really highly educated, and it debauches them. I think it is very serious.

I don't believe for a moment we would have got only thirteen men out of those one hundred and six if the methods of education had been properly considered from their particular standpoint.

Mr. Cram: I have the privilege of calling Mr. Marshall's attention to the fact that it is precisely by that influence he has encountered that the Educational Committee is worked as hard as it is now. As for the other questions, I think there are those on the floor who are personally interested in the matter and have a closer intimate knowledge of the thing than I. There is one before me I think who might have something to say on the subject, if you can induce Mr. Post to speak.

Mr. James Otis Post: Mr. Marshall's remarks I must answer, although I did not expect to speak. As chairman of the Committee on Education of the Society Beaux Arts Architects, I think I can state positively that if the student studying the Beaux Arts problems in his office had handed in his inferior plans and elevation he would have failed to receive a "mention" which would have shown him that he was

not as good an architect as he thought, and after several experiences of that sort he would have realized that it was time for him to study design, and not merely clever draughtsmanship. After studying architectural compositions in plan and elevation, he might then in nine hours indicate a sketch, the essentials of which would be capable of good development during six weeks' study in the preparation of his final drawing.

The aim of the educational work of our society is to encourage the study of architecture and to produce good designers. We have not and do not propose to establish a complete course of architecture, nor do we consider our students holding certificates qualified to practice architecture without other qualifications. We merely give annually a series of competitive exercises in design, for which programmes are issued to registered students by our representatives. In many instances, our students enter schools of architecture as a result of the stimulus derived from entering our competitions.

The S. B. A. A. competitions are divided into three grades: First, the Elementary or Order Problems of Class "B;" second, the simple Plan Problems and supplementary nine-hour Sketch Problems of Class "B;" and third, the problems in Advance Design and supplementary Sketch Problems of Class "A." All our students with but few exceptions are required to pass through the three grades, and it is a matter of three or four years' study and hard work to qualify for our certificate. Generally speaking, the students of high standing in Class "A," especially those who have received a medal or two, are considered in the office in which they work to be first rate designers, and receive a much larger salary than if they had not had the experience gained in the Beaux Arts competitions.

While I am on my feet I might state that during the season 1910-1911 approximately sixteen thousand five hundred (16,500) programmes were issued in the thirty-three (33) regular competitions and three (3) special prize competitions, exclusive of those for the three (3) competitions conducted by the Paris Prize Committee. These programmes were distributed during the exercises "en loge" by fifty-five (55) local representatives in forty-five (45) different cities in the United States and Canada, and no less than one thousand three hundred and thirty-six (1,336) students were enrolled, as having entered at least one of the S. B. A. A. competitions.

The Committee on Education in New York and its local committee in San Francisco conducted the judgment of two thousand three hundred and fifty-six (2,356) sets of rendered drawings and sketches delivered by students for exhibition and judgment. It is further estimated that by the seven hundred students matriculated in schools of architecture, registered as S. B. A. A. students exempt from the \$2 fee, there were rendered at least five hundred additional sets of drawings which were not selected by the instructors in the schools and forwarded for judgment by the S. B. A. A. juries. It is probable that half as many more sets of drawings were completed by S. B. A. A. students in distant cities who were prohibited by the cost of transportation from sending mounted drawings to New York or San Francisco for judgment. If this estimate is correct fully three thousand (3,000) sets of drawings were completed by our students during the season 1910-1911.

Mr. Marshall: May I be allowed one more word?

The President: Yes, indeed.

Mr. Marshall: Because I have a firm conviction, which I should like to present to the members of this Educational Committee, as the result of thinking over this trouble for a great many years, and it has been corroborated very much by this late experience.

Now I am not only willing, but I am delighted to say I believe very thoroughly in the work that is being done by the Beaux Arts Society. But I am very doubtful as to the value of the method which has been forced upon us by the necessities of examinations, that is a system of giving a man a few months, so to speak, *en loge*, and then giving him a long time to work up that project, the project he then decides upon. I am perfectly willing to grant that that is a splendid way of examining a man who is thoroughly well educated, to find out just how much he knows, because he can tell you what he knows in that way very quickly. But we are not considering now the value of methods from the pedagogical standpoint—we are considering values from the man himself.

I am convinced that no great art work in any art is ever produced as the result of making a snap decision and then working for a great many years or months in the perfecting of that sketch or whatever it is, whether it is a poem or whether it is a piece of sculpture or a piece of architecture. I believe that the only great art work we shall ever have will come as a result of long thought with very rapid work at the end.

Now this whole *en loge* system seems to me to be very bad for true art. It makes a smart draughtsman; it makes a successful business man; but does it give to a man the habit of mind which is going to make him a great artist? I know of no great art work which has resulted from deciding in a day or two what you are going to do and then spending three months doing it. Usually great art work comes from spending many, many years in deciding what you are going to do, and then doing it.

The President: May I give notice before you proceed that the Pittsburgh delegation requests all members of the Philadelphia and Southern Pennsylvania Chapters to remain in this room after this meeting is over for an informal meeting of the Pennsylvania State Association? Also the Secretary wishes the Chair to announce that many cards for the exercises to-night are awaiting people who have asked for them and who have not claimed them, in the room on the second floor, 204. So if anybody wants his card for the reception to-night he may get it by calling at room 204. Also, if there are any here who do not want to attend that reception, will they kindly hand their cards in, as many people are seeking entrance and there is no place for them.

Mr. Lubschez: Mr. Chairman, I had the pleasure of making the same point, at the conference of the Education Committee last night, that Mr. Marshall just made. Of course this matter would not be in order during the regular procedure, but at an informal discussion I think it is.

The point first made is that some methods are good for those who know something and not good for others who don't know. That is the strongest point of the whole argument. The *en loge* system of the Beaux Arts Society is unquestionably made for those having some fundamental knowledge, having something in mind to draw on for making *en loge* sketches.

The programmes come out—especially to beginners in the West, to students who are struggling along and trying to educate themselves—these programmes come out and require them to make a nine-hour study of something which they know nothing about. They have no information to draw on, and I think it is a great injustice and harm to those students to be compelled or asked to make a sketch without having the privilege of consulting a library or actual examples, or similar examples, as every architect has when he makes his preliminary studies for a commission.

For instance, I remember one programme issued by the Beaux Arts Society some years ago, calling for the interior design of a great hall, and referring for precedent to a gallery in the Louvre. I believe that a great many, perhaps a majority of those students in the West who received that programme, were almost entirely unfamiliar with that gallery in the Louvre and perhaps had never seen a picture of it. Now I believe if that programme were issued to those students with the privilege of research, they might look up that gallery in the Louvre and study it and then prepare their sketch, perhaps prepare it then *en loge*. The students would have gained a great benefit by simply that further study which they would have been induced to make by the programme. I think after that, that the rest of the method is all right, that they should stick reasonably close to their preliminary study. But I think they should be given a chance for research before they make that preliminary study; that is, those students that know nothing—those students Mr. Marshall spoke about. I believe for the beginners in Class B in the Beaux Arts Society work that the methods are entirely wrong. I do not believe they apply to those students at all. Mr. Post and I have had this out before—I see him smiling.

I have had a great deal of personal experience of my own with those programmes and some others. I think one example brought out last night might be offered here again, the lighthouse programme. Those programmes were sent all over the country and of course reached interior towns as well as coast cities. None of the students in Kansas City who received that lighthouse programme I believe had ever seen a lighthouse. They knew what they were, doubtless, but they had never seen one; they didn't know the requirements. The programme called for a lighthouse on a rock.

Mr. Otis Post: They never had seen a rock.

Mr. Lubschez: The nearest they had ever come to seeing a rock was a boulder, perhaps, in a field.

I think it is pretty hard for a young fellow—and he becomes discouraged when he gets a thing like that—to require him to do something in nine hours which he knows nothing about; it is analogous to requiring a man to write a letter when he has available about five letters of the alphabet and knew no more. I believe the method is entirely wrong.

I believe the Beaux Arts Society can do great work, has an opportunity to do great work, with those beginners, but it is not getting at it in the right way.

Mr. J. Otis Post: I should like to answer that all we are trying to do is simply to introduce in America the method of instruction of the Ecole Beaux Arts. Our regulations are framed as nearly as possible like those of the Ecole Beaux Arts. If a man doesn't know orders of architecture and cannot execute the order problem, he isn't qualified to enter Class B. We certainly teach those we are supposed to teach. Our idea is to instruct men in offices who can draw and are familiar with orders of architecture, but do not know how to assemble them in the art of design.

However, this method of instruction, this idea of competitions of this sort, is not really a new one. Mr. Richard M. Hunt, when he came home from Paris and the Ecole Beaux Arts in 1858, established an atelier, and my father and a number of the older architects were members of that atelier and worked under him for two or three years. And since that time other men, when they came home from abroad realized also the need in America for instruction in design, which resulted in the holding of a series of competitions in the larger offices during Saturdays and Sundays. I know that such was the case in my father's office in the early nineties when \$5.00 prizes were frequently offered for competitive designs by the junior draughtsman for which short programmes were written; I do not know whether the *en loge* system was in use or whether competitors were allowed to crib their ideas from illustrations. I am under the impression, however, that original compositions were required.

It was in 1893 that our first committee on education consisting of John M. Carrere, Chairman, Ernest Flagg, Austin W. Lord, Chas. F. McKim and W. A. Boring started work with about a dozen New York students.

In 1901 there were fifty-seven (57) students, all members of New York ateliers, enrolled for the season.

In 1908-1909 there were about five hundred (500) students registered.

In 1909-1910 there were seven hundred and twenty-nine (729) students enrolled who made two thousand three hundred and fifty (2,350) sketches *en loge* and rendered one thousand two hundred and

eighty-four (1,284) sets of drawings in Class "A" and Class "B" competitions.

In 1910-1911 the enrollment of students reached thirteen hundred and thirty-six (1,336), the sketches made *en loge* numbering approximately three thousand three hundred (3,300) and the number of competition drawings judged reached a total of two thousand three hundred and fifty-six (2,356) as stated, which practically doubled the figures for the preceding season.

In Los Angeles this year we have twenty-seven men registered. In the San Francisco Architectural Club we have over fifty; up in Seattle I think we have fifteen or twenty; and in Salt Lake City we have some; in Reno, Nevada, and all the towns of the western part of the country we have ateliers and representatives appointed. Our work is carried on in forty-five cities by fifty-five representatives appointed by me last year. Of course that merely shows that there is a tremendous demand for education. We in no wise force the men to enter our competition or require anything of them after they enter the competition; they send their names in to me and ask how they can enter the competition, and I send them a circular of information and offer to appoint a representative, preferably a Society Beaux Arts man, a member of the society, or a member of the American Institute of Architects, although any practical architect is eligible for the appointment, and the majority of our representatives in outlying cities are not members of the Beaux Arts Society.

Mr. Van Pelt: I think it might be appropriate to say one or two words about the matter of sketches, if Mr. Post is willing, and I think I can agree with him and he with me in this.

The reason why sketches were originally introduced, of course, in America years ago was merely from the way that work was done in Paris, but there are two reasons, the way it is done in Paris, and the reason why we continue it so much in America is because in the schools it is very difficult to insure the fact that the student is going to work out his own ideas in working at a problem, and not work out the ideas of the friend at his elbow or the man who is giving instruction. Secondly it is a fact, and seems to be a psychological fact—although I hardly dare say this in Mr. Marshall's presence—it is actually a fact, I think, if a man doesn't crystallize his idea, and he is given a reasonable time to do

that, his general idea, he takes two or three weeks or months, all the time he is allowed to study the problem, in dancing around from one day to another day; he thinks it won't do, it has got to be given another day's thought. The result is he never perfects anything. That is true of the majority of students.

There is, however, another thing that Mr. Marshall suggested, that I should like to bring out; that is especially for Mr. Cram.

It seems to me that Mr. Cram's committee—and I think they are working somewhat with that end in view—it seems to me that committee couldn't do better as a committee on education than discourage the study of architecture on the part of students. In other words, I have been really made heartsick at times by having young men come into my office and tell me that they wanted to study architecture, when I knew that their only future would be at such work making twenty-five dollars a week, and knew when they were possibly twenty-five or thirty years of age they were going to marry and bring up a family on such a salary as that. It may seem very queer for me, as you probably know I have been associated with that particular matter a number of years—fourteen years—to take this attitude. But it is, notwithstanding, a very unhappy situation, that seems to be growing more and more; and while I appreciate the work of the Beaux Arts Society and am myself at an atelier and of course working hand in hand, the very success of the Beaux Arts Society and the success of the teachers in design, I think, run quite on a parallel with what they are doing in universities. That very success is a lamentable factor, because it induces men unfortunately to go into architecture when they might very much better be bricklayers or carpenters. I should prefer carpentry, because I could work every day of the week without rain bothering me.

Mr. Cram: May I express hearty accord with what Mr. Van Pelt has said? Our work is twofold. First, to improve to the highest possible point educational facilities in the United States; second, to discourage anybody from taking advantage of them.

That is exaggerating what our real position is, but it does express a very real fact, one to which I have called attention; that is, while it is the duty of every architect to give all possible encouragement to draughtsmen and students, it is, conversely, absolutely as much his duty to dis-

courage draughtsmen and students from continuing in the course they unwisely have chosen as their life work.

I have occasion in the course of a year to talk to scores of students and draughtsmen as to their future. They come to me and they say, "I want to be an architect. What shall I do?" And I say to them always, "Well, I don't know what you should do; of course I don't know what there is in you, but I tell you this, first of all: that if you are not absolutely convinced that in the end you will be the greatest architect ever known, get out of architecture and go into something else, because you will find your place there and you won't find it in architecture." I try them out that way: unless they are absolutely sure that architecture is the best thing for them to do, they should not attempt it. If they say they know they are going to be able to go ahead, then I try them from actual experience, and if I find they are no good and give no prospect of becoming anything more than poor draughtsmen, I tell them they have to leave the office; that under all possible considerations they had better revise their judgment and follow some form of activity to which they are fitted.

I think architects have got to pass a "self-denying ordinance" and refuse men and drive them out of the profession if they possibly can, wherever absolutely convinced they are not fitted for it. So I am wholly in sympathy with what Professor Van Pelt has said and what Mr. Marshall has said. Let us improve the schools all we can, but don't do anything toward getting poor men into those schools, because the result will simply be disappointment and failure for the men and great misfortune for the practice of architecture in America.

Professor Mann: For a good many years I have had contact with men who have gone into the Beaux Arts work, and I have had a good chance to see the working of the system as an outsider. Undoubtedly the work has stimulated great enthusiasm and has led the men to do work, hard work, which they would not otherwise have done, and it has been of great value to them.

The chairman of the Educational Committee has stated that this was not a system of education. Now in my observation, the danger of this work has been that students entered it with the idea that it is a system of education, and they go on contentedly with the thought that

they are being educated as architects, and wake up perhaps all too late, possibly when they are trying examinations of some sort and find deficiencies in their education. It has occurred to me more than once that the Beaux Arts Society might, instead of requiring merely a certain number of values for passing from Class B to Class A, require at that point, as I believe they do at the Ecole de Beaux Arts, certain other things, like construction and history and so on; and if they should do that at that point, it would bring the men up to a realization that they have got to do something else besides go into these design competitions, which in themselves are certainly very excellent things.

Mr. Marshall: One word more and I promise not to speak again at this meeting. But I must answer Mr. Van Pelt. Has he gone away?

The President: Yes, he has gone.

Mr. Marshall: That's too bad. Still, I just wish to call attention to the fact that I want to meet him on the psychological ground. I think I have got him.

The real point I wanted to make is that this method does produce good draughtsmen. It produces the kind of draughtsmen we want to employ, for we don't want a draughtsman to come into the office and fiddle around with a problem; we want him to start to work. But that is not the way high art is going to be done. The point I wish to make is—I don't wish to force psychology on the people here, but merely to call attention to the real value of assimilation and the real danger of assimilation. One cannot do anything really valuable in this world without thoroughly assimilating a problem, and if we assimilate a wrong thing by constantly paying attention to a thing very wrong or very bad, we actually warp and dwarf mental development. That is what happens if we take a bad plan and work over it two or three months.

Now Mr. Post has remarked, "Why, this isn't anything new." Of course it isn't anything new. We got it straight from Paris. But there is one point in connection with that I would like to speak about. The proposition to educate an architect is not quite a hundred years old; if even a hundred years old it would be perfectly preposterous to think that human beings in that hundred years could devise a perfect method of educating an architect. The devising of an effective method for the education of people in relation to language has taken thousands and

thousands of years. Why should we assume that the method devised to meet the special conditions in Paris should necessarily be the perfect method for us? Why, it seems to me to be absurd on the face of it. I am not saying it is not, but that we ought to be prepared to think it is not likely to be perfect. There may be some fault in that method, and the fault in that method that I see is the tendency to produce splendid draughtsmen, clever business men, and to kill the artists.

Professor Mann: I think a great many members of the Beaux Arts Society would be disposed to agree with Mr. Marshall, that it is not a perfect method of education, as established by the Society in this country. I don't think the Society pretends that for a moment. However, on the other hand, it is the best that this certain group of men could produce, the best result they have been able to produce and spread broadcast over the country; and I do not think anyone would welcome with greater avidity an extension of university education and all the culture and general refinement that goes with it, than the Beaux Arts Society.

Regarding the point that Mr. Marshall makes, that a man who has gone *en loge* is restricted and hampered by the sketch which he has made and is bound to look at and be influenced by and steeped in this villainous performance: He is at perfect liberty to avoid it, unless he is a "mention hunter," theoretically speaking, or looking for a medal or a mention. If he has an able padrone he will arrest him at once. I don't think I was allowed in Paris to go on with any sketch—any tendency I might have, my padrone said, "Rotten; drop it." The student of the Beaux Arts is at perfect liberty to do that, or produce the best thing he can, and the only thing that happens to him is he feels angry and doesn't get the mention or the medal.

Mr. Howard Walker: Does it not seem that we are talking in circles in this discussion. There are many methods of teaching, and many students, and each to be taught well must come in immediate contact with the thought of his teacher with whom he must be in accord. The contention of the Beaux Arts Society, that of Mr. Marshall, and that of the gentleman who advocates teaching pupils in constructing combinations of geometric solids without ornament, and drilling them for months and years on that alone, all of these are but factors in new conditions. As the conditions change, teachers change, matters of taste change.

We are all trying to obtain results in the best way that we know, and it would seem reasonable to encourage all forms of education in various degrees, each of us forming our own opinion as to which is the best method.

I have seen some Beaux Arts work which I have considered abominable and other work which was admirable. The same is true of all types of work.

The question as to whether we are educating too many draughtsmen will settle itself by the eternal law of the survival of the fittest, and by and by we will find that it is settling itself, despite ourselves.

Mr. Lorch: I think we are talking aside from Professor Marshall's discussion. It seems to me the essential thing in Mr. Marshall's suggestion was this: that most of these men who took this examination had not had enough mental training to give them that power of analysis which belongs to the educated man.

A lot of these boys come to think they are educated men, when, as a matter of fact, they are merely draughtsmen.

It seems to me that is the situation we have got to face. We cannot afford, the Institute cannot afford, and no educated body of men can afford, to stand for a one-sided training in architecture. That is what I think they get. A man has got to be something more than a draughtsman; he has got to be able to carry a problem through from beginning to end and see the completed result when he starts in. Your wealth of rough material needs coaching, and needs a great deal of special preparation, and very hard study, no question about that, and perhaps the schools will take its place; I have no fault to find with that. What I insist on is it has got to be put before the young men of the country that they need a broad education as well as specific training for the practice of architecture.

The President: Is the topic of education to be pursued or are we to take another tack? I must say it is the easiest job the Chairman has had for a year in the Institute's business. But if there is no further discussion, at your own option, the meeting stands adjourned. You don't have to go simply because I say so.

EVENING SESSION.

THE PRESENTATION OF THE GOLD MEDAL OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS TO MR. GEORGE B. POST, AT THE NEW NATIONAL MUSEUM, WASHINGTON, D. C., THE EVENING OF DECEMBER 13, 1911.

GUESTS ON THE PLATFORM.

In addition to the speakers there were seated on the stage representatives of the National Art Societies, Educational Institutions and the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution. The following accepted seats on the platform: Representative John Dalzell, former Ambassador Andrew D. White, Senator Shelby M. Cullom, Representative James Mann, Prof. A. G. Bell, Senator Henry C. Lodge. Representing the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution: D. H. Burnham, President of the National Fine Arts Commission; Prof. F. W. Kelsey, President of the Archaeological Institute of America; E. H. Blashfield, President of the Mural Painters' Society; Wm. Rutherford Mead, President of the American Academy in Rome; Donn Barber, President of the Beaux Arts Society; William A. Boring, President of the Architectural League of New York; Hermon MacNeil, President of the National Sculptors Society; Charles C. Glover, President of the Corcoran Gallery of Art; A. J. Parson, American Federation of Arts; Henry S. Prichett, President of the Carnegie Foundation; Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of the Columbia University; H. Langford Warren, Harvard University, Theodore F. Miller, of the College of the City of New York; Maj. W. V. Judson, Engineer Commissioner of the District of Columbia.

OPENING REMARKS BY MR. IRVING K. POND, PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS.

Ladies and Gentlemen: We are gathered this evening to present the gold medal of the American Institute of Architects. It is conferred on this occasion upon Mr. George B. Post.

I will precede the exercises of this evening with a short sketch of Mr. Post's work.

George B. Post joined the American Institute of Architects in 1860, and for fifty years he has given his time and talents to building up and improving the standard of art, looking to the benefit to the public and the improvement of the artist; his efforts have been one of the factors in bringing the architect, sculptor and painter together in an effort to produce harmony in the combination of the arts.

Mr. Post was a student of R. H. Hunt after his return from Paris, and he was one of the noted group of architects in control of the Chicago Exposition in 1893, where he designed the manufacturer's building on the court of honor.

Among the prominent buildings designed by Mr. Post are the Produce and Stock Exchange in New York; the Group for the College of the City of New York; the Wisconsin State Capitol; and he made a design for the State Department under Secretary Hay and for the Department of Justice, both intended to face La Fayette Square in Washington City. The great business buildings and residences which he has designed are too numerous to mention. Appreciation of Mr. Post has been shown in foreign countries by making him a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor of France; Honorable Corresponding Member of the Royal Institute of British Architects; a member of the Permanent Committee of the International Congress of Architects. In this country he has been president of the American Institute of Architects, the Architectural League and the National Arts Club. He is a member of many societies interested in archaeology, painting, sculpture, science and letters. His military record was good; entering the service in 1863 as a captain he was promoted to a colonel before the end of the war.

Columbia University conferred LL. D. upon him in 1906.

President Pond: We are honored this evening by the President of the United States, who will now address us.

ADDRESS OF HON. WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Well, I have been in a good many embarrassing places, but I never was thrown so right into the water as I have been this evening. I did not come to make an address but I came to lend such sanction as the office which I temporarily hold may lend to an occasion like this, so that you may remember in what consulship it was when this medal was presented to a man who will receive it so worthily as Mr. Post.

I count it a very fortunate circumstance in the profession of the architect that there is some material, definite, printed certificate of excellence. They do not have any such provision at the bar that I know of (laughter), or in medicine (laughter), or even among clergymen (laughter): you have to gather such certificates of excellence as you can from that uncertain thing we call the public opinion of the profession. But in architecture, apparently, they have the virtues so much more solid and their standing in their profession so much more certain that they classify them as golden, and silver and copper (applause and laughter).

I am glad to be here and to lend, both personally and officially, such weight as I may (laughter) to the importance and the appropriateness of this occasion of the rewarding of a man who for fifty years has labored to elevate his profession, and who has had the good fortune to live as long as Mr. Post has lived, to see his profession develop in this country and to feel that much of it has been due to his effort (applause).

President Pond: Ladies and gentlemen, I have the honor to present the Ambassador of France.

ADDRESS OF M. J. J. JUSSERAND, AMBASSADOR OF FRANCE.

An architect's profession is one of great responsibility. Most men follow their own avocation more or less shaded from the public gaze: diplomats, for example. They write letters that will not be printed, and utter words not to be reported, but which, however, sometimes are.

Addressing his friend, Ambassador Wotton, who was going for King James I to Venice, John Donne gave him this noteworthy piece of advice:

* * * As
Fishes glide, leaving no trace where they pass,
Nor making sound; so closely thy course go
Let men dispute whether thou breathe or no.

Such is the rule of certain professions. A painter works in his studio, and his picture sometimes dolefully remains there forever, sometimes triumphantly adorns a museum or a private home. People who see it must have in any case chosen to do so.

Not so with the architect. The masses, the people at large, cannot choose to see or not to see his work, they *have* to see it. You cannot live long in Athens without seeing the Parthenon, or in Rome without seeing St. Peter, or Paris without seeing the Louvre or Notre Dame. They are there, in the open, and cannot go unobserved.

Hence the architect's great responsibility. If his work is a work of beauty, it will raise the minds of people and, like every thing of beauty, it will have the benign influence of making them better people (if only they are not absolute blockheads); if it is in bad taste, it will accustom them to bad taste, and, in so far as it can act, debase their minds. I listened once to a speech of Mayor MacClellan of New York at a banquet of the Society of American Architects who graduated at the Beaux Arts. The Mayor, turning to this very question, considered the hypothesis of a man going to sleep on a bench on one of the public squares, which he named—and I shall not—with an admirable construction adorning one side and one just the reverse standing opposite. "When that man wakes in the morning," said the Mayor, "if by chance he opens his eyes northward, he will be, all the day long, a better man, he will do good and prove a useful citizen; if he awakens looking southward, he will probably go and commit a murder."

This shows the responsibility of the architect. Some may say there is exaggeration in this. I do not think any one can deny that the Mayor of New York knows his compatriots, and I abide by his saying.

As to the artist whom the American Institute of architects is honoring to-night, we cannot have any doubts. For fifty years of an active life, he has been an improver of people's minds and we need not fear the result of a personal encounter, in a by-street, with anyone who may have opened his eyes in the morning on one of his buildings.

A true artist is a philosopher, and a philosopher is a discover of laws, a seeker for harmony.

Harmony has been the rule of Mr. Post's work. From first to last, he has acted upon a principle which may appear simple enough when expressed, but is not of such an habitual application as to have become banal; the principle that a building is not an abstract composition raised mid-air for the delectation of fleshless spirits, but is a reality holding fast to the ground, to a particular sort of ground, in the midst of definite surroundings, in view of certain uses, with all of which it must agree: there must be harmony. To adorn it, the skill of the sculptor, the painter, the mosaicist will be wanted, but each must confine himself to his own lot and nothing must be done that spoils the architect's part, namely, lines. There must indeed be harmony.

One of my first impressions of American art was derived from photographs shown me, many years ago, at the American Legation in Paris, and representing intended buildings of vast proportions: the subject was the Court of Honor of the forthcoming, and now long gone, exposition at Chicago. The striking note was harmony and the author was, as I learnt then, George B. Post, of New York. The same note is exhibited in that admirable College of the City of New York; admirable for the work it does for the poorer young people and admirable too for the building in which the work is done. The same note is to be recognized indeed in all that came from the same artist.

The past teaches us the future: from it we learn that a new style cannot be invented outright; no one ever did, nor can anyone ever do this; a style merely copied is a dead style, and the oftener copied, the more superb and conspicuous its tomb. A new style must be *evolved* from previous ones, and must result from new circumstances well studied and understood by men who know how to think and have a feeling for harmony.

At the time of the Renaissance, we produced, we French, some of the best architects that were then in existence; and that same Sir Henry Wotton who was recommended by his friend to silently glide in diplomatic waters, was in his delightful "Elements of architecture" loud in his praise of Philibert de l'Orme.

Well, those architects who lined the Loire valley with that incomparable series of "chateaux" well-known to you all, were deeply impregnated with admiration for the ancients—divine men in their eyes. They had read Vitruvius, they had studied the Italian models, but they proved masters themselves by not servilely copying anyone nor following the ready-made rules of anybody. They studied local condi-

tions and wants. Neither Vitruvius nor the Italians worked in view of a climate like ours: buildings, thought Pierre Lescot, Philibert de l'Orme and the others, must accord with the conditions of the country. We have abundant rains in France and at times severe winters. Chimneys and roofs with a deep incline for the flow of waters are indispensable. Sixteenth century French architects created an admirable style which they did not invent outright, nor copy from anybody, but evolved from previous and from foreign ones, and modified as taste and necessity told them. Thus it is that, among other changes, they added those tall roofs and ample chimney tops which they knew how to ornament and which, while transforming the received models, became models in their turn.

The same will take place here, owing to the efforts, energy and clear artistic insight of men like Mr. Post. An American style will develop if local circumstances are sufficiently taken into account and buildings are vested with beauty—another word for harmony.

I must confess that I am one of those who have something of a friendly feeling for the much maligned sky-scraper. It is the sort of building characteristically wanted here and nowhere else in the same degree. The mere fact that such constructions are necessary has already resulted in their receiving a measure of beauty, at least when considered in their multitude. The sight of New York, when you look at it, at sunset from Brooklyn Bridge, that giants' work with the innumerable white smokes mounting skyward on the orange background, is among the grandest one can see. I never fail to ask a new comer who quite naturally talks of Niagara: "Have you seen *also* New York at sunset from Brooklyn Bridge? If not, go and see."

The tall buildings' style is, however, yet to be evolved. Fine in their mass, they are not so when observed one by one, the reason being that too often their ornamentation, usually of a very conspicuous kind, was not devised for them. They are, for example, very often afflicted with colossal cornices borrowed from some Greek temples, prodigiously magnified, and supporting—with all their great bulk, their high relief, their protruding sculptures—nothing, neither roof nor balustrade, nothing. There are no visible terraces in a land of heat, and there are no visible roofs in a land of rain.

They suffer also sometimes from that terrible bane which the will of the customer is apt to inflict on the artist: cheap and cumbrous ornamentation. Ornamentation ought not to be cheap. No one needs use any at all, and no one is bound to be a millionaire. If funds are lacking for refined, well-devised, conscientiously executed ornamentation, much better have none. And the building will not be doomed to platitudes for it: there the genius of the architect will come in; and by a clever use of his planes, his reliefs, his lines, he will make up for the deficiency. There is an inexhaustible treasure of ornamentation and of beauty in the play of lights and shadows. The use of them does not cost much in money but very much in thought.

All this leads us again to the same thing, to the same word: harmony; the word that has been the leading light in a true artist's life, the artist who now receives, at the hands of his peers, the high recompense due to a good citizen of the Republic of Arts, Mr. George B. Post.

President Pond: I have the honor of presenting Dr. Walcott, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution.

ADDRESS OF DR. CHARLES D. WALCOTT.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen: It gives me pleasure to welcome the American Institute of Architects and their guests to-night, in behalf of the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution.

As in the past, so doubtless to a far greater extent in the future will the character of this, one of the most beautiful of cities, be strongly linked with the development of architectural art, and the representatives of this great art are always especially welcome in Washington.

We have in this capital city examples of the successive stages of development through which architecture in America has passed since the foundation of the republic and among them some in which any nation might justly take pride; while scattered through the neighboring States are many beautiful and now classic models of the so-called colonial style, whose influence Wren and his compeers made dominant for a long period in our architectural history.

It is one of our objects that in the near future the museum side of the Smithsonian Institution will include an architectural exhibit, that will be of great interest and practical value both to the people at large and to professional architects. This building we are in here to-night is the Natural History Building, temporarily devoted partially to art. The old building, which none of us admire as having architectural beauty, will shortly become our great Industrial Museum. The museum of the future, which I hope some of our architects connected with this Association will plan, will be the museum of art, and in that I hope our architects will show what they have done and what they propose to do in the development of their art.

If, as seems to be the case, the leaders of men through the ages have had an ambition in common to leave behind them lasting records of their achievements, so that generations unborn should know what manner of men they were, how could this be better accomplished than by the creation of such enduring monuments as those brought into existence by him whom we honor here this evening? The talents with which nature so freely endowed him have been used not only by his own country, but other nations have been lastingly benefited, and certainly no better praise can be bestowed on any man than to say of him that mankind has profited through his labor.

On this special occasion it is with the greatest pleasure that we welcome the members of the Institute and their guests of this evening.

PRESENTATION ADDRESS BY IRVING K. POND, PRESIDENT OF THE
AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS.

We are assembled to-night to bestow for the third time since its establishment the gold medal of the American Institute of Architects, which is given in recognition of most distinguished service to the profession of architecture. If asked to differentiate, I may say it has not yet been given, nor has any modern medal to my knowledge been given, for ultimate or even superlative achievement in art, for the art of architecture to-day is hardly beyond the comparative stage; in fact is only positive when it is sheltered behind some historic example, and therefore does not readily invite the creative imagination, from the play of which come the superlative achievements of art—but the profession of architecture to-day, as ever, is based upon its service to the humanities as well as upon its ministration to the spirit of beauty, and so for some time to come I imagine service to the humanities will be about as important a factor in the bestowal of the gold medal of the Institute as will be ministration to the spirit of art. This is not said to belittle in any way the achievement—for the American Institute of Architects recognizes the threefold character of architectural practice—and proclaims itself a body of men united to promote the artistic, scientific and practical efficiency of the profession, and practical does not come as an anticlimax. While art is a great, to some *the* great, factor in life, still it will come over us that very few of the saints were canonized because of their achievements in art, and few of the martyrs died because of their failure to achieve that same realm. In the cause of beauty there have been saints and martyrs undoubtedly, but in too many cases it has been self-assumed sainthood and self-inflicted martyrdom; so the American Institute, in awarding the medal, recognizes the threefold character of the profession, and has selected Mr. George B. Post as its worthy recipient; for in him are the three elements combined in an unusual degree, and through him have humanity and the profession benefited to no ordinary extent. Often the true spirit of art shines forth in Mr. Post's productions. The working of the scientific mind is ever recognizable, while the insistent practicality and practicability proclaim the direction of the master planner and the master executant. Mr. Post cast his lot with the Institute more than fifty years ago, and during all the long period has been a powerful factor in the upbuilding of the profession, in the elevation of ethical standards, in the evolution of the science of building, in the development of methods of practice and in the exaltation by example and precept of the standards of craftsmanship and design. A man of large ideas touched with idealism has been George B. Post through all these years, and the Institute representing the profession in whose behalf he has labored so assiduously and with so good effect, delights to honor—is itself honored in honoring him.

Mr. Post, it is my proud privilege to invest you with the gold medal of the American Institute of Architects.

ADDRESS OF MR. GEORGE B. POST.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen: It is fortunate that I am informed by the Committee that it is not necessary for me to attempt to make a formal speech on this occasion, for it is impossible to find language to adequately express my grateful appreciation of the distinguished honor which is done me this evening by my fellows in the practice of the noble profession, the great art to which my life has been devoted.

I assure you that this medal will be guarded always as a most precious treasure; its value will be enhanced by the memory of this night and the circumstances of its presentation.

GUESTS.

The following is a partial list of the guests of the American Institute of Architects who were in attendance in addition to the members of the Institute at the Convention:

Mr. Justice and Mrs. Lurton.	Madame J. J. Jusserand.
Hon. Frank Harris Hitchcock, Post-master-General.	Hon. and Mrs. Franklin MacVeagh, Secretary of the Treasury.
Senator and Mrs. G. E. Chamberlain.	Senator and Mrs. Elihu Root.
Miss Chamberlain.	Senator and Mrs. Robert L. Owen.
Senator and Mrs. Miles Poindexter.	Representative and Mrs. Andrew J. Peters.
Representative and Mrs. J. L. Slayden.	Representative Edward Townsend.
Representative Richard Bartholdt.	Representative J. D. Post.
Chief Justice Peele.	Chief Justice and Mrs. Shepard.
Judge and Mrs. Julian Mack.	Rear-Admiral and Mrs. John Lowe.
Rear-Admiral and Mrs. T. O. Selfridge.	Rear-Admiral and Mrs. Hemphill.
Rear-Admiral and Mrs. Casey.	Rear-Admiral and Mrs. Brownson.
Rear-Admiral and Mrs. Bayley.	Rear-Admiral and Mrs. Barker.
Rear-Admiral and Mrs. Baird.	Mr. Absalom Kirby, Chief Engineer, U. S. N.
Gen. John M. Wilson.	Gen. and Mrs. R. L. Hoxie.
Gen. and Mrs. John A. Johnston.	Gen. William Crozier.
General and Mrs. Goodloe.	Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Langfitt.
Col. and Mrs. Thomas W. Symons.	Major and Mrs. Borden.
Maj.-Gen. George W. Davis.	Capt. and Mrs. Roy C. Smith.
Capt. and Mrs. Mark Brooke.	Lieutenant and Mrs. Wilby.
Lieutenant-Commander M. de Azevedo.	Mr. Frank W. Hackett.
Lieut. J. M. Wright.	Hon. and Mrs. Willet M. Hays, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture.
Hon. Robert O. Bailey, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.	

The Second Assistant Postmaster-General	The Rev. Dr. and Mrs. R. C. Smith.
and Mrs. Stewart.	Dr. and Mrs. Wallace Radcliffe.
Dr. Frank Sewall.	Dr. J. MacBride Sterrett.
Medical Director H. G. Beyer, U. S. N.	Dr. and Mrs. James Dudley Morgan.
Dr. and Mrs. John Van Rensselaer.	Dr. and Mrs. Charles W. Richardson.
Dr. and Mrs. H. A. Seymour.	Dr. and Mrs. Harvey W. Wiley.
Dr. Joseph H. Bryan.	Mr. and Mrs. John Hays Hammond.
Mr. and Mrs. Joseph E. Thropp.	Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Noyes.
Mr. and Mrs. Henry Kirke Porter.	Mr. and Mrs. William de C. Ravenel.
Mr. and Mrs. Arthur T. Brice.	Mr. and Mrs. Albert H. Chaffee.
Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Willis.	Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Hopkins.
Mr. and Mrs. Leupp, Miss Leupp.	Mr. and Mrs. Frank O. Lowden.
Mr. and Mrs. George X. McLanahan.	Mr. and Mrs. Richard Rathbun.
Prof. and Mrs. Mitchell Carroll.	Mr. and Mrs. Charles Henry Butler.
Mr. and Mrs. William H. Dall.	Mr. and Mrs. Bernard R. Green.
Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert H. Grosvenor.	Mrs. James R. Mann.
Mrs. Andrew D. White.	Mrs. Matthew T. Scott.
Mrs. John B. Henderson.	Miss Annie M. Hegeman.
Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Graham Bell.	The Misses Walter, daughters of Thos. U. Walter.
The Misses Henry.	Mr. A. A. Weinmann.
Mr. Gist Blair.	Mr. I. M. Casanowicz.
Mr. A. Phimister Proctor.	Mr. Charles T. Tittmann.
Mr. and Mrs. F. W. True.	Mr. Arthur T. Goldsborough.
Mr. Carl Bitter.	Mr. Charles Butler.
Mr. J. Walter Fewkes.	

MORNING SESSION, DECEMBER 14, 1911.

The President: The Convention will please come to order. The first matter before the Convention is to vote on a rule of order, and it will need all of your attention, so please take your seats as rapidly as possible.

There is a possibility that the business of the Convention may be finished in one session. Two papers were scheduled for this afternoon: the paper by Mr. Lloyd Warren and the paper by Mr. Harry Wheelock. Mr. Harry Wheelock's paper was to have been accompanied by a lantern slide supplement, in which he shows the work done under the various examining boards, the character of the work done by those applying for licenses in the various States, and it should be a very illuminating portion of his address. Unfortunately, the lantern has been taken from the hall and the screen is taken down, and it hardly can be put up before the noon recess, if such we have.

Mr. Wheelock is perfectly willing to read his paper, without the accompaniment of the slides, and to explain what they contain, and you will have to get the sense from his words rather than from the visualization.

The question will be, do you wish to condense the work of the Convention into this one session and adjourn as near to one o'clock as possible, or shall we follow the order as laid down and have the two papers this afternoon? The papers will be worthy of a good audience.

Moved and seconded that the Convention try to condense its work into the morning session.

The President: The motion will require a two-thirds vote.

The motion was put and carried unanimously.

The President: The first matter is new business. Is there any new business to be brought forward?

Mr. La Farge: Mr. Chairman, at the San Francisco Convention the delegates from New York were instructed to support in every way a competition code and to work for a certain amendment to the code,

giving to the local subcommittees some latitude in the matter of the application of the schedule of charges to work of a purely commercial character.

The action of the San Francisco Convention made it very clear and obvious to all of us, at a quite early stage of the proceedings, that it was useless to attempt to put through on the floor any specific amendments to the Code.

The New York Chapter, in its wisdom, has again instructed its delegation to the same effect, and we are under the impression that the same condition of affairs exists here to-day that existed in San Francisco. The only way in which it appears to me that we can carry out our instructions is by offering this resolution:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Convention that the Board of Directors, in any amendments they may make to the Competition Code, shall give due consideration to the recommendation of the New York Chapter that local sub-committees be granted reasonable latitude in applying the schedule of charges to work of a commercial character.

I offer that resolution.

The President: You have heard the resolution. Is there a second?

Mr. Magonigle: I second the resolution.

The President: The resolution is open to discussion.

Mr. Day: The resolution, as I understand it, is one which draws the attention of the Board of Directors to a certain state of affairs?

The President: Yes.

Mr. Day: If passed it carries with it the favorable recommendation of the Institute?

The President: As the sense of the meeting.

Mr. Day: The sense of the meeting such a change should be made?

The President: Considered.

Mr. Day: Considered. Then I think it is wise to pass the resolution, if merely to be considered. But if it carries with it the idea that that resolution is supported by the Institute, then I should like to have something to say on the subject.

Mr. La Farge: I am under the impression, Mr. President, that the resolution is as near devoid of color as it is possible to make it.

The President: Is there discussion on the resolution?

Mr. Day: It seems to me it is quite well worth while discussing such ideas. It seems to me that, after all, the resolution, though I shall not oppose its passage, is one which had better be considered now. We can all, perhaps, clear our minds on this subject. We can find the reasons of the New York Chapter for offering such a resolution, and can perhaps find some reasons why that course should not be adopted; and I think it would be well if Mr. La Farge would indicate the reasons for wishing such a change.

Mr. La Farge: The subject does not strike me as being a new one. Those who follow the profession of architect in New York are frequently concerned with the proposition of building purely utilitarian structures of considerable magnitude, of such a character that they can perfectly well be built for commissions below the established minimum rate. This condition is so frequent—and it having developed in the course of recent years that competitions were sometimes held for buildings of that character—that it has been urged at meetings of the New York Chapter, by members who have been subjected to the condition I speak of, that there should be some way in which the competition code should recognize what is beyond any question an actual state of affairs; and although it was felt that to insert in the Code anything like a definite and specific provision, looking to a lower rate than the minimum schedule rate, would be unwise, still that it might be a wise thing to allow some part of the machinery of the Institute—and that would in this case be the local sub-committees—the power to recognize those conditions when in their judgment they actually existed in the case of a competition.

Mr. Day: The proposal has been informally discussed by members of the Committee on Competitions. It appeared to be unwise. It is a modification of the schedule of charges and should be treated as such.

If such a latitude were given as this motion calls for, its effect would be unfortunate in several ways. It would tend to break down the solid front which we present in competitions. It would have a disastrous effect on the schedule of charges. I think it unwise to allow such a modification to be made by sub-committees throughout the country. These sub-committees are not well instructed yet it is now proposed to put in their hands a very difficult duty, depending on their personal judgment.

Surely if such latitude is to be allowed, it should be exercised by the Board of Directors or the Executive Committee only.

I oppose the proposition strongly. I believe it to be detrimental to the interests of the Institute.

Mr. Post: Mr. President, I think the proposition of the New York Chapter is eminently wise, but I think that any such provision should be very carefully advanced by the Board of Directors, so that any exception that was made to the schedule of charges in the case of a competition should be made by a central committee, and not by any local committee. In other words I don't think any of your local committees ought to have the power of making any change whatsoever; the matter should be referred to the central committee of the Board of Directors which has the whole condition of the country under consideration.

My reasons for this I think are very good. I think I can perhaps best explain them by recounting to you a little experience which I had some five or six years ago, when as chairman of the Institute committee on government architecture I, with Mr. Mundie, of Chicago, sought an interview with the distinguished Joe Cannon, to try to get him to realize that the ordinary charges of the profession were proper and right. We went to Mr. Cannon's room, taken by a distinguished Senator, and he came in rather cross and, I am afraid, profane—I repeat the conversation. He held up his hand and said, "What sort of a God damned trade union do you represent anyway—national, local, amalgamated, or what are you? We told him we didn't represent any trade union; that the Institute of Architects was as far as possible from a trade union; that the principle on which the charges of the profession were made was that of *quantum meruit*. That I think is the logical position of the profession and the only position on which our charges can be defended. If we made a hard and fast law that, for services that are worth two dollars, four dollars shall be paid, we cease to say that these charges are based on the principle of what is merited and come out flatfooted and say we are a trade union; we are going to get so much for our services, whether they are worth it or not.

Now permit me to put a hypothetical case: A few years ago one of our great manufacturing organizations came to me and asked me to lay out a grand scheme for factories and work of the most purely engi-

neering type. Now that institution had desired to get a general layout—and it was almost like the question of laying out a town or city, the proposition was so large—it would have been absurd, in case they invited a competition, to say that men could not go into that work unless it was agreed that a fee of six per cent should be paid, and I think a question of that kind could very well be referred to the local committee, and from the local committee to the general committee, to establish what was the correct, proper charge, on the principle "*quantum meruit*," for that service. It seems to me we have got to face the thing squarely. Are we an organization for the advancement of architecture, or are we a trade union for putting the maximum amount of money that we can possibly squeeze out of the public into our individual pockets?

Mr. Sturgis: Mr. President, whenever legislation is enacted for a wide community with various interests, and that legislation is to cover the whole field, necessarily there will be cases of misfit here and there. What we are asked to consider now, I think we all understand to be a purely local condition, a condition that exists in certain large centers.

Yesterday we had an exactly similar case that was taken up and most ably argued by Mr. Post on the other side. Mr. MacLaren of Colorado Springs pointed out how difficult it was to handle work that was divided, when the schedule of charges no longer made any division between preliminary drawings and working drawings and specifications and superintendence. Mr. Post pointed out very clearly and strongly that that is just the sort of division which, for the good of the country at large, ought not to be made, and even if it would help in some individual cases in one community or another, for the good of the country at large the schedule is right the way it is without any division.

Now we come to this case in point. Mr. Post argues that these factory buildings can be executed for less than six per cent. Why of course. But the point is, those factory buildings are not suitable for competitions. Competitions should be discouraged for such buildings, and if owners want competitions for that class of buildings, then they have got to pay the rate that is established in the code; and it applies locally to New York and it simply says to the New York Chapter, "Use your influence to stop competition for these things and point out to the owner that he can make a better bargain, if that is what he is looking

for, by going to some competent man in the first place and saying to him: 'I am not asking anybody else to do anything in connection with this work; I am coming to you direct; I am going to put the work in your hands. Now what will you do it for?" And that man is perfectly free to do it for two per cent if he wants to.

Mr. Boring: I would like to correct, if I may, the situation here. This manufacturer would come to the architect and would not say, "I am going to put it in your hands. What will you charge?" He would say, "What will you charge? Then I will say whether I will put it into your hands or not."

Mr. Rankin: It seems to me, in the case Mr. Boring has stated, that the architect could readily ascertain by inquiry what in Mr. Sturgis' case came to him without the inquiry.

The President: Is there further discussion of the proposition? If not, those in favor of the resolution presented by Mr. La Farge—

Mr. Marshall: May we have the resolution read again?

Resolution read by Mr. La Farge.

The resolution was put to a vote by ayes and noes and declared lost.

The President: Is there any further new business?

Mr. Marshall: I thought a show of hands was called for.

The President: I beg your pardon. I didn't hear. Those in favor of the resolution raise their hands.

I think you would do better to stand up. There are scattering votes away back in the room.

The resolution was put to a rising vote and declared lost.

The President: Is there any further new business?

Mr. Sellers: I move that the following resolution be adopted:

Resolved, That the Secretary shall acknowledge the gift by Mr. Geo. W. Rapp of Cincinnati of two volumes of Palladio printed in 1796, and the Minutes of the Ohio State Society, and express the thanks and appreciation of the Institute for this valuable addition to its library.

Motion seconded and unanimously carried by a rising vote.

Mr. Sellers: Mr. Chairman, I offer the following resolution and move its adoption:

Whereas, In the death of Monsieur Pierre-Gerome-Honore-Daumet, the American Institute has lost one of its distinguished honorary members, whose services during his long career received the highest public recognition from his city, state, foreign countries and the architects of the world. He was well known and honored for his research, restoration and original conceptions in design, for his unselfish devotion to the advancement of the Fine Arts, and for his influence as a Master which extended to many, now members of this Institute, during their studies in Paris, therefore be it

Resolved, That the American Institute of Architects in convention assembled, hereby record its appreciation of his attainments and services in the advancement of his profession, and be it also

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted by the Secretary with an expression of sympathy to his family and former associates of Paris.

Motion seconded and unanimously carried by a rising vote.

The President: Any further business?

Mr. Gould: I would like to say there is a very fundamental and very important and very instructive question that is coming up and has come up and will come up, which I think ought to have the force of the Institute behind it, and that is town planning in this country.

I think there are a great many here who have been connected with town planning movements this last year, and it would be very enlightening and very helpful if we could get from these different men their views on their particular question and difficulties that they have had in their particular section. I know that in New York they are trying various improvements, also in Denver and various parts of the country, and it seems to me, Mr. President, if this question could be referred to the Town Planning Committee to make or to have them make specific recommendations in regard to the various improvements that have been suggested the last year, that it would be enlightening and helpful to those who are trying to put these improvements through. And whether that should be a motion or request, I should like to have it done as soon as possible, because we in Seattle have a plan before the people which is to be voted on in March, and we want all the opinions we can get upon it and would like to get the assistance of the Institute if possible.

The President: Have you that in the form of a resolution, Mr. Gould?

Mr. Gould: Yes.

The President: Will you present it, please—or will you state it?

Mr. Gould: I would like to present a motion.

That the Committee on Town Planning investigate the various movements that have been undertaken the last year or the last two years and make a detailed and careful report and recommendation on those movements to the next convention.

The President: You have heard the motion.

Mr. Gilbert: I rise to second the motion, and in doing so to further suggest, in view of what Mr. Gould has stated at this time and what he has stated to me personally in regard to the Seattle project, that I think what he desires, and very properly desires, is that the influence of the Institute, through its Town Planning Committee as an investigating committee and the Board of Directors as the representative of the Institute, should be thrown in favor of any good town planning project which has been investigated first by the Committee and approved by the Board of Directors, and that the Board of Directors should express to the public authorities in some form, through the local committee perhaps, the approval of the project in principle if not in detail. I have seconded Mr. Gould's motion, which I understand to be to the end that these town planning movements should be referred to our Town Planning Committee and should then be as promptly as possible reported to the Board of Directors, and if found suitable the Board of Directors should indicate to the local authorities or local committees such approval as will give public endorsement to good projects. Is that the idea?

Mr. Gould: That is the idea.

Mr. A. B. Pond: I very deeply sympathize with the point of view which is behind the motion, but I foresee very great and arduous labors for a committee who shall undertake to pass intelligently and not *ex parte* on projects suggested to it.

An amendment that it shall at the request of any town or Institute member give an authoritative judgment on a distinct plan would simplify it, I think, if suggested to the Committee as a desirable thing so far as time and ability should permit; I should cordially second it. But it seems to me we shall be in danger at least of passing snap judgment on things where we do not know the details, ramifications, local con-

ditions, and quite possibly influencing in favor of a thing seriously defective. I think we should move somewhat slowly in a case of that sort.

Mr. Day: I think it would be very good for the committee to pass upon the method of procedure that different towns are pursuing to carry out town planning. It would be practically impossible for the committee to state whether a plan was adapted to that particular locality, but it could say whether that method of procedure by which they were perfecting their plan was a good and proper way to proceed.

Mr. Gilbert: That's the idea.

Mr. Ellicott: Baltimore is working on a new city plan at the present moment. I think possibly our experience might be of some value.

It seems to me that the most important thing for any city contemplating a change in its city plan is to get it on the proper basis in the start. There is a great deal of dilettante effort expended generally in the beginning on a city plan problem. Enthusiastic citizens of one character or another propose certain things without effort at co-ordination. You have perhaps a harbor engineer, a sewer engineer, and so on, and every one of them jealous of his own prerogative and desirous of carrying out some scheme which ought to be part of the city plan.

Now in the very first instance there should be a city plan commission of experts, with pay and with proper funds. The city plan is an extremely expensive matter in an old city and in a growing city it means a great amount of study and provision for future growth and control of future growth. We think in Baltimore that the city plan, properly done, would cost about thirty thousand dollars. Now we are trying to get it into the new charter; a number of engineers and architects to provide a plan which will be comprehensive. Our traffic conditions in Baltimore are simply frightful, ruining the best business part of our city, and this is the result of years of mismanagement and ignorance and want of a comprehensive scheme. So that I would like to make my contribution to the suggestion that you go to the root of the matter first; you get it into your charter if you can; that you get an established committee with plenty of funds, and discourage any effort toward a city plan which is not on a broad enough basis to control the whole situation of the proper city and the suburbs.

Mr. Gould: Might I just take a moment to outline how we have proceeded?

The President: I wish you could make it short, Mr. Gould.

Mr. Gould: I will make it short. We went before the people with a charter amendment and that charter amendment carried by the largest vote ever cast there, creating a plan commission and requiring that the country be investigated and that expert service be obtained from outside sources to help accomplish it. That was carried as I said and the expert service was obtained, the report has been prepared, and it is now before the people. It is being done by the city, paid for by the city, and it is to be voted on by the people for adoption in the March election. This is a copy of the report. It is very large and almost equal to the Chicago report. It goes into detail a little more than the Chicago report. It is not illustrated as well, but it is very comprehensive, very complete and very instructive, and I think it is in line with the proper method of procedure to obtain a plan report in the planning for cities.

Mr. Cram: There is one matter closely associated with the whole matter of town planning work, on which I think an expression of opinion by the Convention might serve a very useful purpose. I refer to the question of the taking of land by condemnation. This seems to be a fundamental element in all great developments, great municipal developments. Recently in Massachusetts we have succeeded in carrying through two successive legislatures a constitutional measure providing for taking land by excess condemnation; this year by referendum it was overwhelmingly passed and Massachusetts can now take land after this manner. In New York I understand a similar effort went down to complete defeat.

I should like to offer a resolution, therefore: That it is the sense of this meeting that the members of the American Institute of Architects should use all legitimate influence toward securing in the several States constitutional amendments, where they are necessary, permitting of the taking of land by excess condemnation.

Mr. A. B. Pond: I second that motion and wish to say that I fully concur in the words of the speaker, that efforts for town planning

are seriously handicapped by lack of such power in the hands of the municipality.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Sellers: I have just been handed a resolution on behalf of the Central New York Chapter:

Resolved, That so much of the reports, motions, discussions and votes of this Convention as relate to competitions be at once printed in pamphlet form by the Secretary and a copy sent to each member of the Institute, and that the Committee on Competitions be instructed to edit the pamphlet.

Resolution seconded.

The President: You have heard the resolution. Are there any remarks?

Mr. Magonigle: It has been intimated to me that a number of the delegates, especially from the western chapters, would like very much to discuss the whole matter of the Competition Code; that they came here for that special purpose and that no provision in the programme is made whereby that can be discussed.

It has been suggested that we at some time before adjournment go into executive session of committee of the whole, preferably executive session, so the President can remain in the chair, and discuss this matter.

The President: I will say, Mr. Magonigle, that is in contemplation. I am simply trying to get rid of new business now so we can hear the papers and get at the informal discussion.

Mr. Magonigle: My purpose in bringing up the matter now is that this resolution might lie over until such time as we can discuss the whole subject.

The President: What we do in that discussion will probably be informal; this is a direct resolution and can be taken up now or when we get out of committee of the whole.

Mr. Magonigle: I think that resolution provides for the printing of any discussion during the whole convention and may just as well be passed now, and will take care of any discussion that will follow.

The resolution was put to a vote and adopted.

A Delegate: I think it would be a mistake for this Convention to adjourn without referring to the ceremonies last night. I therefore offer the following:

Resolved, That the Secretary be instructed to express the thanks and appreciation of this Convention to the Secretary and Regents of the Smithsonian Institution for the use of the National Museum and also to those who by their presence contributed to the dignity of the ceremonies.

Resolution seconded and unanimously carried.

The President: If there is no further new business, we will listen to the papers which were scheduled for this afternoon. The first is that to be presented by Mr. Harry Wheelock on "The Licensing of Architects."

LICENSING ARCHITECTS.

By H. B. WHEELOCK.

"In the ancient days of art
Builders wrought with jealous care
Every hidden, unseen part,
For the gods see everywhere."

Licensing architects is essentially a modern idea. It has been brought about through the evolution of a new and great nation with new and great needs. In the twinkling of an eye we have sprung from a few feeble colonies to a world power among the peoples of the earth. So rapid has been our increase in stature that old-world clothes will not fit us and old-world ideas cannot entirely govern us. The changing conditions attending the development of a nation always demand the creation of new laws, and the discarding of any traditions or customs which have proven either useless or inimicable to healthy growth. Up to the present decade in our history individual strife for mastery and success has been the predominating force but now a true sense of brotherhood is awakening. This is the era of the "Get together" spirit where men shall stand shoulder to shoulder in well organized effort to forward the greatest good of the greatest number. "Down with the commercialism that knifes the neighbor in greed for individual gain" is the slogan. Shall we, as architects, hear or ignore it?

In a way ours is a unique calling—or at least we like to consider it so. The architect, as we best know him, is a marked individual, full of individuality and imagination coupled with the genius of art, one born to create and to be the master builder. The love of his art is so absorbing, so fascinating that it is not to be wondered at that he forgets his brother men, his duties as a citizen and sometimes his obligations to society. For this reason we find few in our profession who are sufficiently public spirited to willingly devote their time to finding ways and means of better protection for the public or elevation of the profession. We are either indifferent to the need or scorn the idea that it exists. But it does exist—it is real and it is urgent. We need

higher ideals, better education along artistic as well as scientific lines, greater preparation for our work. Because our nation is so young, has grown so rapidly and has necessarily been so occupied with developing its vast outlying territories its ideas of what is good architecture are, to say the least, very immature, very narrow, very absurd. The majority of buildings erected in this country are bad from every standpoint; they are inartistic, unsafe, unsanitary—even when the owner is able and willing to pay for a creditable structure. We all know this and we all know the reason of it. How can it be otherwise when any man or woman who chooses may hang out his shingle as "Architect," and may design and construct any building for public or private use, without question as to his fitness or preparation, or even his knowledge as to the common laws of safety and hygiene? Until time and education have produced men who shall command respect for their ability to design and supervise structures that shall be a credit to our profession, I say that until such time arrives architects, the country over, should lend a hand to bring about legislation that shall at least insure greater safety and proper sanitation in all our buildings and eventually place the profession of architecture on the high pedestal it deserves. In order to command this respect of the public for our profession, we must first prove that we know how to build well, construct safely, ventilate and sanitize correctly, and then to clothe the skeleton in a pleasing manner. The sculptor's secret of success lies in his accurate knowledge of the structural parts within that enables him to give strength and proportion to his art, and how much more should the architect be well versed as to the construction of his work of art, for it is not alone from the exterior that his work is to be judged but it must be also lived in; therefore the public demands and has a right to demand safe building first and art afterwards. How can this best be accomplished? We are loath to acknowledge that the only feasible, in fact the only possible solution is a legal one. Law is necessary to govern mankind, always has been and always will be, and the architect has no pass from his Creator exempting him from legal restrictions. Our brother professional man, the lawyer, informs us that laws which interfere with the personal liberty of the citizen and his right to pursue such a vocation or calling as he may choose, cannot be constitutionally enacted, unless the public health, comfort, safety or welfare demands this enactment.

Quoting from Brooks' legal maxims:

"Salus populi suprema est lex."

"That regard for the public welfare is the highest law." There is an implied assent on the part of every member of society that his own individual welfare, shall in case of necessity yield to that of humanity.

The object of all government must be to control human action to the extent necessary and proper for the common good. This control is accomplished by what is commonly known as the police power of the State, that inherent or plenary power which justifies the prohibition of all things hurtful to the comfort, safety, and welfare of society, and may be termed "The Law of Over-rueling Necessity;" therefore it is plainly evident that by virtue of this, it is not only the right but the solemn duty of the State to enact such laws as will be conducive to these ends; and the profession of

architecture should not be found wanting or negligent as compared with the other recognized professions in assisting and co-operating with legislative bodies to have proper and sufficient laws enacted that will give adequate protection to the public against unsafe and poorly constructed and insanitary buildings. The architectural profession has nothing to lose but everything to gain. To license a man to practice a profession is to grant permission to him, due to his special knowledge and equipment, to do that which common sense dictates others must not do. "Common sense" is here used as a definition of law, therefore it must follow that it is not only right but should be made compulsory for all men who would practice a profession such as architecture to be licensed.

Where the successful prosecution of a calling requires a certain amount of technical knowledge and professional skill, and the lack of them in the practitioner will result in material damage to the one who employs him, it is a legitimate exercise of the police power to prohibit anyone from engaging in the calling who has not previously been examined by the lawfully constituted authority and received a certificate of his qualifications to practice the profession. Thus we find in every State, statutes which provide for the examination of those who wish to engage in the practice of law, of medicine and surgery and of pharmacy. Many States, no less than seven, have now enacted laws to govern the practice of architecture. The index finger is even now pointing to the inevitable, that all States must sooner or later adopt similar laws. Illinois was the first to have such a law, which was passed some fourteen years ago, and has been amended several times and is still not altogether perfect; however, it has not only been conducive to protecting the public, but has been of a very material aid in promoting architectural education and has unquestionably raised the standard of the profession as nothing else could have done. Many applicants for license have spent from three to five years in serious preparation after having discovered their lack of qualifications through taking an examination. As many fail to prove their ability in plan and design before the Board of Examiners as fail in construction, which shows how thorough the Board is in executing its authorized commission; the same holds good in many of the other States.

The Technical Schools throughout the country testify that their courses of instruction have been greatly advanced since the advent of such laws, that their architectural departments have a much larger attendance, that the establishing of architectural schools and departments is in greater demand the country over.

The State Boards all testify that they constantly serve in the capacity as an advisory board to young men, advising them by all means to seek the advantages offered in some recognized technical school. What a godsend to any young man to be permitted the privilege of taking an examination before a competent board who will point out to him wherein he is deficient, that he may the better prepare himself before entering upon his life calling; again how fortunate for the young man who has unwisely chosen the profession to have his mistake pointed out before 'tis too late. The public and the profession are mutually benefited by such incidents which are occurring constantly in several States; and inversely is it true—the public and the

profession are greatly wronged in those States where no adequate law prevails to govern the practice of architecture.

It is a little early in the history of architectural license laws to draw many definite conclusions, but the following has been gleaned from a very carefully selected list of questions which were submitted to the various Examining Boards in the several States having such laws. These States are Illinois, California, New Jersey, Colorado, Louisiana, Utah and also Manitoba.

1. Architects in States where such laws exist give their almost unanimous approval of same; this means only one thing—that the law is operating satisfactorily.

2. The law has not been a hindrance to any worthy practitioner, but rather the reverse, since it has removed the once popular individual called "Architect and Contractor," the "Architect Builder," the "Architect and Engineer" and the alleged architect that carried his office in his hat. Some declare it has been the means of eliminating a brand of the "Giver of something for nothing" that in their far-western country had become a menace as well as a nuisance to the profession.

3. Many State Universities and Technical Schools have since the advent of the Architects' License Laws revised their curriculum, added thereto and modernized their courses to meet the present demands. It is particularly interesting to note that the University of the State of Colorado is about to establish a course of architectural study due solely to the fact of the existence of a license law; there is not at the present time any technical school in Colorado that has a chair of architecture. Their license law provides that "All surplus funds accruing from fees shall form the nucleus of a fund to provide for an advanced course of architectural study to be established in the University of the State of Colorado."

4. The law has created a higher ethical and moral standard in the practice of the profession as well as competency in planning and designing.

5. There is no doubt that the applicant for a license makes a greater special effort in preparation for the examination than he would otherwise do, thus becoming far better fitted to practice from the very beginning of his architectural career.

6. The public has already learned that in a State where a license law exists, the man who has not a license is a questionable man to deal with.

7. No one thing done by the architects has had such a salutary effect toward better architectural education as the establishing of such laws as are now in existence in the several States, and the inevitable result of all this will be that in a few years only thoroughly competent men will dare attempt to practice architecture.

These are indeed the cardinal reasons why the architect should be licensed, and they should also appeal to every member of the American Institute of Architects who loves his profession and desires to have it receive proper recognition from the public. It is hardly possible to conceive that any broad-gauged architect would lessen his dignity or suffer insult to his esthetic nature by being obliged to prove to the public in some positive manner his ability to build well. Who is there that is not striving almost every day to convince the public of his ability by indulging in competition? Are we not always required to show a client what we have done before we fully secure

his confidence? After a law governing the practice of architecture is once established it would thereafter only apply to the young and inexperienced man, who before presenting himself before the public and demanding its confidence should first demonstrate his qualifications and ability. The older men in the profession should have sufficient loyalty to the public and interest enough in their chosen calling to lend themselves whole-heartedly to this result. So much for the necessity of licensing architects. Now just a word as to the necessity of good and adequate license laws as nearly uniform as possible in all the States of the Union. Not statutes concocted by political schemes for political ends but enactments conceived and put through by the best brains of our profession. It must be so if we are to meet with any measure of success. It is evident that the architect is the logical person to prepare suitable laws for the purpose of governing the practice of architecture and without hesitation he should take an active part in obtaining such legislation. Why should not the Institute which takes such a fatherly interest in its Chapters, follow the same course it has taken in presenting the Chapters with model "Contract Documents," also present its Chapter with a model architectural Interstate License Law, and then lend its moral support to its enactment and enforcement? If this were accomplished, I am certain we would not be mortified by having such ridiculous edicts spread on the statute books as exist in one or two of our States. When a State declares that an architect's license can be revoked for only one cause, that of "Committing a crime," it is high time the profession should arouse itself to forestall such monstrosities in architectural legislation, face the inevitable, and prepare proper forms, suitable for our purposes, upholding the dignity of the profession while at the same time conserving the public interest. Delay is especially dangerous for while we sleep bad legislation goes on.

Immediate interstate communication and co-operation is essential if we would avoid the embarrassing and difficult work of undoing and making over such laws governing the practice of architecture as are now being enacted.

I am very sorry, gentlemen, that I am not able to show you this morning the work that has been going on in our State Board in Illinois. This paper being called out of its regular order on the programme the stereoptican is not in readiness. I had prepared the slides, showing various examples of the most excellent work that has been done in planning and designing, but I particularly wanted to show you the actual photographs of the poor and the lowest grade of work, for you could so plainly see then that it is quite essential that there be some organized body to prevent these men, who have evidently no ability, no talent whatsoever, from practicing in our noble profession.

The President: The next paper to be presented is that on "Phases of Architectural Education," by Lloyd Warren.

PHASES OF ARCHITECTURAL EDUCATION.

BY LLOYD WARREN.

How interesting it would be could we follow the phases of architectural training through the middle ages. How inspiring it would be to us, who seek to perfect this training at the present day, if we knew the influences which raised the art from the crude barrel vault and block capital of the early Romanesque to the tenuous stone construction and the florid carving of Troyes and Notre Dame de Brou!

Nothing, however, is left to give us a hint as to how the science of the builders was transmitted from generation to generation in those days. The mediæval master builder has passed away and has taken his secret with him; scarcely a document has remained, and nothing to inform us of his educational system. The builders before the Renaissance were a vast secret association, living and working apart from the rest of the world; migrating in companies when one cathedral was finished to the site of another which was beginning, guarding their secrets jealousy, mystic and tenebrous as was the age wherein they lived, and with that age they melted away before the brilliant rays of the Reformation and the Renaissance.

Then came the age of the despots, the litterati, and the precious; the pagan worship of the purely beautiful, which thrust aside the expression of construction as a thing inelegant and barbarous, and summoned the artist of pure form to build its temple. Aeneas Sylvius and Filippo Strozzi thus called for the services of the sculptors Rossellino and Benedetto da Majano and for nearly a century after only sculptors and painters occupy themselves with the design of monuemental edifices, then Palladio and Serlio codify the science of building design in such a way as to put its technique within reach even of the inartistic constructor; unfold, as it were by machinery, the secrets of the artists' magic of form and proportion, and create that phase of architectural education which with little change has come down to the present day.

Thus we may describe these phases from the time of the downfall of Rome; traditional through the middle ages; purely artistic, through the Renaissance, and codified or systematized thereafter.

That this last phase still exists in Europe I believe, but in this country we are rapidly developing a new one which we cannot but recognize, and that is, that of intensive specialization. The elements which now enter into the profesion of architecture are so vastly complex that it is virtually impossible for one man to master them all—think of them for a moment. Is it only necessary that one be a man of general culture, a man of affairs and a gentleman (I quote a speaker at the conference of the various committees on education of last Tuesday evening) for the public to hasten automatically to one's office? If we would not have important work slip through our fingers we must be so eminently men of affairs that affairs must occupy the larger part of our time to the neglect of many other things, and those chiefly artistic. I think you will not cavil if some one insists that we must also be scientific; and you know how absorb-

ing is the science of modern construction. Then what place in all this is left for art? Shall architectural design never be anything but Palladian colonnades; shall decoration and ornament be ever at the mercy of some clay-puddler in a modeller's shop?

In short, what part is art playing in our profession? Is it merely one of those confounded things after another of which it is said the American's life is composed? Is it forever to consist of different copies of the splendid motives which Letarouilly has put within our reach, or in touched-up reproductions of the rather mediocre designs of modern European publications? Do you suppose that this great land of ours which has produced eminent statesmen, writers, orators and soldiers, cannot also bring forth its Albertis and its Sansovinos? And if they come along, what are we going to do with them; give them their pay by the week, and, as Mr. Cram said yesterday, "force them to sketch themselves into a grave of watery deliquescence?" What part shall the artist play; shall it be a chief and honorable part, or shall it be that of the salaried, and, therefore, not independent draughtsman?

There can be but one answer to this: the place of the artist in the practice of architecture should be second to no other, and to this artist should be opened an education which will enable him to assume that place.

Our architectural schools up to the present have refused to accept this phase of intensive specialization; twenty years ago they differentiated themselves very little from the schools of civil engineering; to-day they will decline not to differentiate the scientific from the artistic in the profession itself; and though in the scientific branch the instruction is excellent, in the artistic it still leaves much to be desired, and students are not encouraged to choose one or the other on which to concentrate.

The realization that we had unavoidably passed into this educational phase of intensive specialization came to me only very recently. It had been my fond notion that all draughtsmen had the ambition to become all-round architects, and ten years ago I had urged Columbia University to open a night school with that end in view. Being unable to pass this measure through at that time, it was with great interest that I saw Columbia last year, at the instigation of our Commission on Education, establish extension courses, which, taken in conjunction with the problems in design of the Society of Beaux Arts Architects, would give a complete course in architecture. Imagine my surprise then when I found that, though the extension courses were well filled, only two of this Society's students were enrolled in them. All these boys were studying to specialize, each one, in some one branch of architectural practice.

And after all is not this quite right? Do we not need in our offices men highly trained in each of the widely differentiated branches? The sanitary and ventilating experts each up to date with the ever-improving apparatus; the writer of specifications, keenly alive to every new advice for good and economical construction; the landscape gardener with a minute knowledge of plants and trees to protect the client from the florists' extravagances.

All this we are producing, but what is *horrible* is that we are rapidly producing, too, an artisan designer who in knowledge of plan and of composition excels the architect, his employer! Just stop a moment to realize what this means; the archi-

tect, that is, the man of culture, of affairs and the gentleman, is ceasing to be the artistic inspiration of the work signed by his name, and soon the architect's office will be the mill, run by a business man, where art occupies a nameless and salaried position. The result of such a condition may have the quality of opportunism, but surely, where the artist is not in authority, his work can never rise to genius.

To my mind there can be but one escape from this condition, and that is, to give the man who bears the promise and has the chance of being an architect, advantages of artistic training which the night school man does not get.

At present his training in this is vastly inferior.

We cannot manufacture geniuses, but we can give them opportunity to develop. We cannot develop the genius simply by the T square and triangle; his every esthetic instinct must be aroused and given play. Rossellino and Benedetto did not produce the marvels in Pienza and Florence because they had technique in architectural drawing but because they were *artists*, primarily sculptors, and who knows whether they were either gentlemen or men of affairs?

And so I speak to you earnestly to-day, at this Convention, where much interest in educational matters has been shown—I speak to you earnestly, to urge that everywhere, where the higher education of the architect is aimed, that it be not restricted to that of the draughtsman, but that he be trained in the practice and observation of the beautiful through every medium.

The technique of architectural drawing is all very well, the principles of planning and the composition of facade are essential, but what is of overwhelming importance is to offer to the genius who may arise the possibilities of developing himself by practice in the three allied arts. Our universities must admit plastic art in their curricula; they must realize that the artistic side of our profession can only be developed in an art school, or America to the end of time will unfeelingly and without understanding reproduce Palladian colonnades and eighteenth century ornament *ad nauseam*.

Mr. Cram: I desire the distinguished privilege of moving that the Board of Directors be requested to have the address to which we have just listened printed as an Institute document and given the fullest publicity, not only within the Institute, but without.

Motion seconded and unanimously carried.

The President: Next in order on the programme is the informal discussion of various topics which may come up, somewhat on the line of that carried on yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Atterbury: I want to call attention to Mr. Warren's use of the term "landscape gardener." Amongst many other correct things that he said that was one. I would like to call attention to the careless prevalent use of the words "landscape architect," and to the utter inaccuracy of the word "architect" in connection with a landscape design.

I have on several occasions pitched into Mr. Olmsted on this matter, and he has with grace and a certain amount of humility backed right down and said, yes, he would be very glad to say they were "landscapists" or landscape designers, but that there did not seem to be any agreement amongst them; and it occurred to me that possibly our influence and suggestive helpfulness might be turned in this direction.

To call the man who plants trees, composes a landscape, a gentleman who roofs over the landscape—which is a fundamental meaning of the word "architect"—is silly, is too obviously foolish; and it occurs to me the sense of the meeting might be expressed and perhaps taken looking toward the clarification of the situation and some more suitable definition of the words "landscape architect."

Mr. Boyd: I would like to cite a further illustration in support of what Mr. Atterbury said. While present the other evening at a meeting of a golf club, I heard a member of the Board of Directors say that they were fortunate to have had during the past year the services of two eminent golf architects.

Mr. A. B. Pond: Architects of the common or garden variety.

Mr. Cram: I move this matter be referred to the Board of Directors for their careful consideration.

Mr. Howard: I second the motion.

Motion unanimously carried.

The President: It is entirely for the Convention to decide how it wishes to take up a matter which I know is in the minds of many of you. It can be done, I presume, in order, as we are now, sitting, or we may go into committee of the whole and have a very informal discussion.

The subject, I may say, has already been passed upon, and it is now a matter, not of instruction, but of letting the Board and the Competition Committee feel the pulse of the Institute in regard to reformulating or restudying the Code of Competitions and the Circular of Advice; and the Board and the Committee, I believe, will welcome any suggestion which can be made looking toward the clarification of that subject. No action, of course, can be taken. The matter is disposed of in convention and whatever comes now is simply the sense of the meeting, possibly, or the sense of the various people who choose to present their views as to what might be wisely considered in a restudy of the Code.

Mr. Magonigle: I move you, Mr. President, that we go into the Committee of the Whole to consider this matter.

Motion seconded.

Motion put to a vote and carried.

The President: Mr. Gilbert, will you take the chair.

Mr. Gilbert: Mr. President, I prefer not to take the chair. I would like to inquire if Mr. Magonigle's motion really meant the Committee of the Whole, which requires the President to leave the chair, or whether his real desire was to go into executive session, which permits the President to remain in the chair.

Mr. Magonigle: I should prefer executive session. I stated Committee of the Whole.

The President: Does executive session mean in this case visitors are required to leave the room?

Mr. Gilbert: I don't know; I suppose so.

Mr. Magonigle: That was my fear, that if we went into executive session it would exclude visitors, and though I preferred to see the President in the chair, I framed the resolution that way.

The President: We can simply have an informal discussion, because the work of the Convention is concluded and we have only to listen to the report of the tellers, which will occur as soon as the votes can be counted, the polls having been closed. So reconsider the motion if you choose. Simply an informal discussion and presentation of ideas I should think would meet all the exigencies. Is that not so, Mr. Gilbert?

Mr. Gilbert: I think so.

Mr. Waid: I move we conclude the business of the Convention and formally adjourn, and then go into an informal discussion of the Committee of the Whole.

The President: We can't conclude the meeting and adjourn until we hear from the tellers, Mr. Waid.

Mr. Post: Do I understand we go into Committee of the Whole?

The President: It has been so moved.

Mr. Post: It is always customary when the Committee of the Whole is in session to have somebody in the chair.

The President: A reconsideration is under consideration now, whether or not it is desired to go into Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Post: I move Mr. Cass Gilbert take the chair.

Motion seconded and carried.

Mr. Gilbert: I thank you for your compliment. I will very regretfully assume the chair. I had hoped that somewhat strenuous past service might permit me to be excused from such arduous work. I will endeavor to serve you to the best of my ability (takes the chair).

The Chairman: The Committee of the Whole is now in session.

The Chair understands, subject to correction from the delegate who introduced the motion, that the subject before the Committee of the Whole is an open discussion of the subject of the competition system as now in existence under the Code of the American Institute of Architects, or such further enlightenment as delegates or members present desire to contribute to the subject. Am I right, Mr. Magonigle? Is that the purpose of your motion?

Mr. Magonigle: It is.

The Chairman: I will then ask those who speak to speak to that motion.

Mr. Cook: Mr. President, I would like to simply add further that my understanding of this meeting of the Committee of the Whole is in order that any different views that may exist among the delegates to this Convention may be expressed for the guidance of the Board of Directors, in taking the action which has been imposed upon them by this Convention of restudying or of considering any modifications in the Code.

Mr. Post: I understand that the object of going into Committee of the Whole is that it is an informal discussion for the purpose of forming an opinion, and possibly, when the President returns to the chair, of taking some action. Under those circumstances it is always necessary that the Committee should appoint its own chairman. It is obviously improper that the formal chairman, the President of the Association, should be in the chair while these informal discussions are held. It is simply to avoid any record being taken of anything which is done or any discussion which takes place at the time that the matter is considered by the Committee or under discussion.

The Chairman: It will be so understood, that no formal record of the discussions of the Committee of the Whole shall be made, excepting

in case the Committee of the Whole determines to make a definite recommendation to the Convention. In the meanwhile, however, I presume that there will be no objection to the stenographer making notes simply for the purpose of this discussion and for reference in the discussion, which shall not be of record except for the use of the Committee and which shall cease to exist when the Committee rises. If there is no objection to that ruling, we will consider it as standing.

Informal discussion in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Day: I move that the Convention assemble when the Committee of the Whole arises.

Motion seconded and carried.

Adjournment.

AFTERNOON SESSION, DECEMBER 14, 1911.

The Convention met at 2.30 P. M. in Committee of the Whole.
Mr. Cass Gilbert in the chair.

Mr. Barber: I move that the Committee of the Whole rise and report to the Convention that it has nothing to report.

Motion seconded and unanimously carried.

The Chairman: The Committee does now arise and does report to the Convention that the Committee of the Whole has nothing to report, and your President will resume the chair.

The President: I wish to express the thanks of the President of the Institute and the thanks of the Convention to the Chair for his very able conduct in the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Day: At the request of a group of members I present the following resolution for the consideration of the Institute. It has seemed to many members of the Institute throughout the country, that it was of very grave importance that cases of alleged unprofessional conduct should be prosecuted with all the promptness that may be consistent with their complete examination, and that the essential facts of the case as well as the conclusion should be made known to the individual members of the Institute.

Resolved, That the Board of Directors be and it is hereby instructed to make provision for advancing all cases of alleged unprofessional conduct with all rapidity consonant with a full ascertainment of the facts and a careful consideration of them; and further that the Board is instructed to send to each member of the Institute immediately upon the conclusion of each case a brief statement of the facts of the case together with the findings whether favorable or unfavorable.

Mr. Fenner: Mr. President, I heartily second that motion.

The President: Is there any discussion upon this resolution? It seems quite unnecessary.

Motion put to a vote and unanimously carried.

The President: Unless there is a further resolution or business to come before the Convention, we will listen to the report of the tellers.

Mr. Sturgis: I stated a while ago that the Competition Code has been going through a stage of development. None of us believes that it has reached a real solution of this extremely difficult question. The Convention has received from the Board of Directors a report naming a number of gentlemen who have been deemed guilty of unprofessional conduct. The names of these men have been read before the Convention, the amount of their guilt has not been specified, and those who are simply careless or indifferent are grouped with those, if there are any, who are really guilty of what was not right; and as the reading of the names is not a specific charge and as the Code is in this formative condition, I wish to offer the following resolution: that the portions of the proceedings which mentions by name those men who were adjudged guilty of unprofessional conduct be not printed in the official record of the proceedings of the Convention.

Motion seconded and carried.

REPORT OF TELLERS.

Mr. Holden: The number of ballots cast are 112, of which one is void.

The number of votes cast for the President, Mr. Walter Cook, is 110; for the First Vice-President, R. Clipston Sturgis, 71; John Lawrence Mauran, 39.

For Second Vice-President: Breck Trowbridge, 9; Frank C. Baldwin, 87; J. Rush Marshall, 13.

For Secretary and Treasurer: Glenn Brown, 102; Frank H. Holden, 1.

For Directors for Three Years: Irving K. Pond, 103; Edward B. Green, 55; John M. Donaldson, 80; Edward A. Crane, 59; J. B. Noe Wyatt, 25; D. K. Boyd, 1. The three elected are Irving K. Pond, John M. Donaldson and Edward A. Crane.

For Auditors for two years: Thomas J. D. Fuller, 60; William J. Marsh, 39; Thomas J. D. Fuller elected.

The ballot for Fellows shows that J. Milton Dyer, John Hall Rankin, Augustus N. Rantoul, Lloyd Warren, H. B. Wheelock, and C. C. Zantzinger are elected.

The President: It is needless for the Chair to declare these officers elected; that has been done by the efficient committee of tellers.

There remains but one matter, then, which is hardly of business, hardly of pleasure, and yet hardly of regret; and that is for the President to thank the Institute for all it has done for him and for the opportunities for pleasure and service it has given him in these last two years; the President has not skill to give his deeper thought a literary form nor power to give his voice the tremolo and the feeling which is quite commensurate with the subject and environment. I feel keenly the force of Mr. Gilbert's kindly remark when the possibility of the presidency was broached to me, "Brace up and take it; it will make a man of you." It almost has.

But the President must express his thanks to the Board, and to the committees that have worked so efficiently, so laboriously and to such good effect during his two years. The conduct of the Convention shows the unanimity which has existed in the body. The smoothness of the work is not due to any one man. It is due to a feeling that is in all, that the best thing for the Institute is to be done on the occasion; and all have risen to the occasion. As I say, I can find no further words in which to express my thanks.

Mr. Gilbert: Mr. President—for you are President until the beginning of the year 1912—and gentlemen of the Convention, it gives me great pleasure to rise to move a vote of thanks which you all must feel, and which every member of the Institute must feel, toward the retiring President, Mr. Irving K. Pond, and to do so with a peculiar sense of appreciation of his absolute, utter loyalty to the interests of the Institute in every direction, from start to finish, throughout his term, as throughout his entire connection with the Institute.

His dignified presentation of the Institute's affairs before public bodies in this country and abroad; his adequate, reasonable and fair decisions in every matter which has come before the conventions over which he has presided; his earnest work in the interim of the conventions as an officer; his ever-earnest and sincere work; his hard work as a

member of the Board of Directors, of a thousand kinds which cannot be known to you or to me, deserve our most sincere thanks and complete acknowledgment.

I can speak, perhaps, more feelingly than most of you of the difficulties that environ the office which he has just held, and which he now holds, and realize that in no partisan spirit, however much a man may be partisan by nature, can he approach the serious duties of the presidency of the American Institute of Architects, and the weight of responsibility that must rest upon him who takes the chair of the Institute is not literary; upon the President of the Institute rests a weight of responsibility wherein he must throw his entire mind and soul and personality, to the exclusion of private interests—if necessary to the ruin of his own interests.

In such a spirit has the President of the Institute performed his duties, and I need say no more to express to you my appreciation and to voice what I know is your appreciation of the service that has been rendered by Mr. Irving K. Pond, the President of the American Institute of Architects.

I ask for a rising vote.

Motion seconded and carried unanimously by a rising vote, with three cheers.

The President: Gentlemen, I thank you. This is better than receiving a gold medal.

(Cries of "Cook" and "Speech.")

Mr. Cook: Gentlemen, you may, all of you who have good memories, remember that last evening the President of the United States found himself in a very embarrassing position, as he had been asked to make an address for which he alleged he had made no preparation, and I feel myself in the same position.

I can only say how much I feel honored by the confidence which you are about to repose in me and perhaps prudently promise nothing. I can only say that in presiding over the destinies of the American Institute of Architects I shall endeavor to follow very faithfully in the path which my predecessors have laid out for me, and to remind you all that if you may feel inclined at any time to criticise any act of the President, that the king reigns but does not govern.

Adjournment.

EVENING SESSION, DECEMBER 14, 1911.

ANNUAL BANQUET.

NEW WILLARD HOTEL.

The guests were seated at 8 P. M.

The President of the Institute performed the office of Toastmaster.

After proposing a toast to the President of the United States, which was drunk standing, the Toastmaster spoke as follows:

Ladies and gentlemen, guests and members of the American Institute of Architects, we are assembled to bring to a fitting close the strenuous labors of the past year in Institute activities.

The occasion is graced by the presence of the ladies—not as superfluities or spectators merely, but as an integral part of the composition, for the body before me is an architectural composition, the dominant mass, accentuated by the formal black and white dress of the men, being relieved and given some reason for being by the graceful flowing lines and brilliant harmonious colors of the ladies' gowns. The composition, heretofore, has been unbalanced. To-night it is altogether charming and complete. The guests who have come to grace our Board, and to speak to us, demonstrate that in its endeavors to raise architectural standards, private and national, the Institute has friends at court who will uphold its hands in all matters of unselfish and altruistic advancement.

The President: I take pleasure in presenting Senator Geo. E. Chamberlain, twice Governor of Oregon; it is only necessary to say that though a democrat, he was elected to the Senate by a republican legislature; no higher tribute could be paid to his talents and justice in the administration of State affairs.

ADDRESS OF SENATOR GEORGE E. CHAMBERLAIN, OF OREGON.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen: I very much fear that you will conclude, before I get through, that what I do not know about architecture with all that the word implies in connection with the beautifying of the capital of the nation would fill quite a good sized volume. But before I attempt to prove to you how incapable I am of suggesting how Washington may be improved from an architectural or artistic standpoint, I want to say that the presence of so many beautiful ladies, your wives, daughters and sweethearts, tempts me to compliment and congratulate the American

Institute of Arts upon their good taste and judgment. They have adopted the western spirit, which seeks not only to place woman in the category of equality with man, civilly and politically, but makes her his companion and the sharer of his pleasures in festivities such as are being indulged in to-night. It is, I believe, the first time you have invited the ladies to participate with you on occasions of this kind, and I am sure the inspiration came to you from my home on the Pacific Coast and that it will soon find lodgement in the hearts of the patriotic, liberty-loving men in every part of our country from the Pacific to the Atlantic. (Applause.)

I hardly know what I ought to say to you to-night, but I think it proper to remind you that the movement which has been set on foot, and which is constantly gaining in strength, for a greater and a more beautiful Washington had its origin, in large part, with the American Institute of Architects. It was in 1898, I believe, when the good citizens of this city began to agitate the question of celebrating the hundredth anniversary of the removal of the Government of the United States to the District of Columbia. The movement had in view not entirely a local celebration, but one that was to be national in its character. The citizens called the attention of the President of the United States to this proposed anniversary, and he brought it to the attention of Congress, with the result that Congressional action was taken to assist in making it a success. A joint committee of the Senate and House of Representatives was appointed to co-operate with and to assist the Citizens' Committee in providing for an appropriate celebration. In 1900 when the celebration was held and while exercises were being had at the White House, at which were present distinguished men from all parts of the country, it so happened that the American Institute of Architects was in session in this city. The improvement of the capital city, the beautifying of the parks and the location of public buildings were very naturally the subjects of discussion, and the Institute conceived the idea of bringing to the attention of the people here, and of Congress as well, the proposition of beautifying Washington and making it what its founders intended it should be, one of the most beautiful capitals in the world. (Applause.)

As a result, a committee of their number was appointed to confer with the Senate Committee of the District of Columbia, and they met and discussed the question of taking steps looking to the beautifying of the national capital. In March, 1901, a resolution was passed by the Senate instructing the Committee on the District of Columbia to consider the subject and report to the Senate plans for the development and improvement of the entire park system of the District. The representatives of the American Institute of Architects met and conferred with the sub-committee of the Senate on the District of Columbia, and the latter adopted the suggestion of the American Institute of Architects and named a committee of two for the purpose of reporting upon a plan for the beautifying of the national capital. That committee consisted of two of the most eminent and distinguished architects and landscape artists in the United States, Mr. Daniel H. Burnham of Chicago and Mr. Frederick L. Olmstead, Jr., of Brookline, Massachusetts, with power to appoint two others, and they appointed Mr. Charles F. McKim and Mr. Augustus St. Gaudens, of New York City, to assist in the work.

These four distinguished gentlemen devoted nearly a year of their time, without compensation, to the arduous but patriotic task of going over the situation and investigating conditions, embodying their views in a voluminous report, and, strange as it may seem, the report and that plan outlined by this distinguished committee varied very little in essential detail from the original design and plan that had been suggested by L'Enfant under the direction of President Washington and Secretary of State Jefferson during the administration of the former. Now it seems a little strange that while the plan of L'Enfant had been departed from during the earlier days of the republic, yet through the instrumentality and efforts of your distinguished body this original plan so far as possible will form the basis of future work, and I doubt not that as enlarged, amplified and improved by the American Institute of Architects and their distinguished committee, it will be the plan finally adopted for the beautifying of the nation's capital and its entire park system. (Applause.)

If the original plan of L'Enfant had been carried out, the south side of Pennsylvania Avenue would now be owned and controlled absolutely and entirely by the Government of the United States, with public buildings designed and erected in accordance with a systematic plan, making a consistent and beautiful whole. The suggestion of your committee and of the Senate Committee of the United States practically agreed upon this plan, and I hope, my friends, that Congress will not be niggardly in the matter of condemning and acquiring for the United States the properties on the south side of the avenue and placing it and the Mall in a condition so that improvements may be made from time to time as have been recommended, and as were laid down and marked out by L'Enfant in his original design. (Applause.)

I do not believe that it was the commercial spirit of the times that marred the plan of L'Enfant for the laying out of the capital. Washington was not looked upon as the site of a great commercial city, and never has been looked upon as such. Its growth, which has been phenomenal in recent years, could not have been foreseen or prophesied by the wisest statesman in the days gone by. I believe that changes in this plan have been due to the fact that people of the city and of the whole country could not appreciate the importance or the necessity of beautifying the capital and making it what the capitals of the South American republics are, attractive in every sense of the word from an architectural and artistic standpoint. Although the commercial spirit of the age has not been responsible for the departure from the original plan of L'Enfant, as has been frequently charged, it has been and will be responsible for the desecration of the beauties of nature itself, and if now it were permitted to have its unbridled way, it would not be long until the Yellowstone Park, the Grand Canyon and even Niagara Falls would have to retreat before its ruthless invasion. It is important, therefore, to hold it in check in the nation's capital, so that there may be no departure in the future from the plans that have now been formed for a city beautiful. (Applause.)

Now I may be treading a little on dangerous ground in what I am about to say, but I want to urge as strongly as I can, my friends, that the plan which has been proposed by the distinguished committee of the American Institute of Architects

ought to be carried out in one most important particular, and there ought to be constructed on the area westerly from Washington Monument and in line with it opposite to the national capitol on the Potomac, a memorial to Abraham Lincoln. (Applause and cheers.)

There are those among my friends in the House and Senate who differ from this view. They favor what they are pleased to call a practical memorial in the form of a highway from Gettysburg to Washington and later on to Richmond, or as an old friend of mine suggests, a sort of an "Appian way" ornamented by beautiful shade trees on either side thereof the whole distance. I have no objection to the construction of such a highway. I think the Government of the United States has the same power and constitutional authority to spend the money of the people in the construction of such a highway as it has to spend money for the improvement of the waterways of the country. But I do object to the establishment of such a monument to the memory of the great war president. A memorial to Lincoln ought to be erected here in Washington, where pilgrimages are constantly and in increasing numbers being made by the patriotic men, women and children of the whole country. A memorial to him should be permanent, imposing, different in design, purpose and intent from any other that adorns the city, and it should be so located as to be easily accessible to all our countrymen who have learned to revere his memory, and to love him for the tenderness of his heart as well as for the great services he rendered his country in its darkest hour of trial. (Applause.)

But do not think the work was done when the recommendation of the Park Commission was made. The work was but half commenced. An effort to defeat that purpose will be made, but you gentlemen, going out from here to the east and to the west, to the north and to the south, can educate the people of this country up to believing and knowing that the place to erect that memorial is in the capital city; and if you will do your duty in the future in this regard as you have in the past, there is no doubt but that the Lincoln Memorial will be constructed here, whatever else may be done in future in reference to the construction of the great highway between Gettysburg and Richmond. (Applause.)

Some one has recently stated, in a communication in one of the evening papers here, that the United States is better at republic building than the South American republics, but he found out from actual observation and from being on the ground that they excel us in city and in capital building, citing as particular instances of the magnificence of the South American capitals those at Rio Janeiro and Buenos Ayres. If Congress does what these republics have done and will appropriate a sufficient sum to acquire title to all properties on the south side of Pennsylvania Avenue and elsewhere necessary to carry out the design of the Commission, tear down the old buildings thereon and proceed as necessities require to the construction of public and other structures, upon a consistent and artistic plan, the time is not far distant when we will prove to the world that we can when we try to do so, with our wealth, with our ability and with our distinguished architects, excel in capital building as well as in republic building. (Applause.)

This is not a proper time or place for an extended address, and in concluding I want to congratulate you upon the splendid work you have done, gentlemen, for the national capital, upon the splendid work you have done in the past and will do, I am sure, in the future. I want to congratulate you upon what you did last night, in conferring upon the dean of this most honorable profession the third medal that you have seen fit to confer upon other of the distinguished artists of the world. (Applause.)

I want to ask the citizens of Washington who happen to be here to agitate this question of the beautifying and improvement of the nation's capital. Congressmen are human, and some of them are more than human. They keep their ears pretty close to the ground all the time on matters that affect the public. Make them hear you. Go to the doors of Congress, appeal for appropriations for beautifying this capital. Educate your friends, gentlemen of the Institute, in the belief that this ought to be in fact the grandest capital in the world. And with your efforts and those of the people of the city of Washington, I have no doubt but that this will soon be the most beautiful place on the face of the globe. (Applause.)

The President: We evidently have fallen among friends.

It is my privilege to introduce the Chairman of the Library Committee of Congress, Representative Slayden, of Texas.

ADDRESS OF JAMES L. SLAYDEN, M. C.

Mr. Toastmaster, Ladies and Gentlemen of the American Institute of Architects: I think that somewhere in that beautiful and brief speech of my friend George Chamberlain he said we learn as we go along. I was puzzled to know, as some others were, why my friend Glenn Brown put George Chamberlain's daughter by him and my wife by me, but it was done, we now learn, that there might be insured an appropriate and grateful brevity to these speeches.

When my friend Brown invited me to come here to-night and make a speech, he wrote a note and stated he hoped I would say a few words in defense of art in Washington. Now he failed to tell me what was the specific indictment against art in Washington. I have no doubt that an intelligent grand jury would have no difficulty in finding and framing many, but in appearing for the defense I would like to know with what my client has been charged. With Thomas Nelson Page and other gentlemen appearing as they have been doing periodically for some years for the prosecution, you will all admit that my task is a difficult one.

I think perhaps there is no city in the country—certainly none with which I am familiar—that is a more conspicuous sinner in that respect than is this same beautiful, and in some respects unfortunate, capital of ours. We have here in Washington perhaps the largest and most varied assortment, the altogether most remarkable collection of works of art, so called—if I may adopt the phrase that the President

used the other day in describing our neutrality laws—that are assembled anywhere in the country. As we go about the city and view these examples of what has been done or undertaken, it makes us sigh for the dignity and the calm repose, for the potentialities for beauty and usefulness, of an unworked quarry.

In whatever direction we turn, we see men of metal on impossible chargers of metal, and we see, particularly if we visit the rotunda of the Capitol, some extraordinary examples of a good purpose gone wrong. As I said to the architects, I think, last January in New York, there is every example of the sartorial art to be seen, every costume from the Roman toga down to "pants." There are eminent statesmen and inventors of all sorts, including some defunct Senators who look as though they had swallowed a watermelon without fletcherizing.

But we are doing better, and particularly under the guidance and under the influence of the American Institute of Architects. I said to-night to one of these gentlemen—and I was not intending to flatter him nor to express an opinion of his particular branch of art that I did not feel sincerely—that there was no branch of all the arts that appealed to so many people and so directly as that of the architects. Few of us can buy pictures. My house has not been made the haven for the *Mona Lisa*. I have not a Rembrandt in my collection; but I have always managed to live in a house, and most Americans do. It is a form, it is a manifestation, of art that appeals to all of us. When we go traveling, the first things that we look at, when we arrive in a strange city, are the great buildings, the monumental structures, and we are especially interested in those that tell the story of previous generations. We want to know how they were built. We want to read in the walls that they have erected what manner of men they were; and then about the houses that were built for us there cluster the sweetest, noblest, tenderest sentiments that entwine themselves around the hearts of our people.

The architects perhaps can have more influence, because they are more widely distributed than any other artists that I know of, in the shaping of legislation here in Washington, as was suggested by my friend from Oregon; and permit me to say that even in that august body in which he is such a shining and splendid example, legislation is done, not on the hill here, but by the people at home; and if you want to have anything done here, go back to Oregon, go to Texas, or any of these other centers of refinement and civilization for the motive power. (Laughter.) I do not like that, because I was speaking seriously. Go back there and see the people and consult with them and get them to send their instructions to Washington; and if those instructions happen to coincide with your will,—and they certainly will so coincide if they are for the public interest and are intelligently presented,—then you will have little difficulty in getting it taken up here on Capitol Hill.

We have advisory art commissions of great importance. I am proud to say that I labored to the best of my feeble abilities to secure that recognition of the arts, and I am perfectly willing to say now that whenever I fail to comprehend the projects advanced by artists, as probably I will usually do, I shall accept the judgment of men who have been trained in the particular branch of art that is intended to be represented in what they want done.

I am ready to confess that I have often told the people in Texas that I am a mighty good Congressman, but I never set myself up as an artist, and I expect to be guided by experts, by professionals in such matters: and I think you will find these people whom Mr. Chamberlain described as almost human, the members of Congress, I mean, as being quite willing to do so.

There are a great many people, however, who believe that any investment of public funds in works of art purely is a waste. Now when we run counter to prejudices like that, we must meet them in a reasonable way. We must try to persuade them out of their prejudice. I never did believe in the argument of the cudgel. It accomplishes very little. But I have found very few people,—and I have a personal, close and rather a prolonged acquaintance in Congress with Representatives and a speaking acquaintance with some Senators—I have never known any member of either body who wasn't open to reason in these matters; and if you will only lay aside the cudgel and persuade them with arguments, I believe that every reasonable proposition that is advanced by the artists of this country in support of advisory commissions will be ultimately accepted by Congress.

But above all be conservative and moderate. There must be no riot of extravagance. Remember that these gentlemen to whom you appeal for appropriations to carry out your projects for the beautifying of this city and for the development of the arts are trustees, custodians of the public funds, and that you must justify to them and the people whom they represent every dollar of appropriation that they make.

My friend Chamberlain has referred to the Lincoln Memorial. Now it happens that within the last forty-eight hours—or the last thirty-six, at least—I had a conversation with a very intelligent member of the House of Representatives about that particular memorial. We differed radically as to what we thought should be done. I was willing to accept the judgment of the gentlemen who have made a recommendation. He wanted a highway. I debated the matter with him. I tentatively suggested all sorts of compromises. I told him that in these piping times of prohibition, when the thirst of Texans was unduly restrained and that of Oregonians was promoted by temptation, that I thought perhaps a great fountain here in Washington, where we have long and hot summers, might be an agreeable variation from the parched landscape that we are accustomed to looking at in July and August. He differed from me. Then, as I know that he and other men like him are much more willing to accept art when it is sugar-coated in what they call usefulness, I suggested that perhaps he might be better suited with a bridge, a bridge across the Potomac, a bridge perhaps leading from this city toward Arlington. I tried to paint for him, I drew with my imagination and undertook to describe to him what I thought a bridge might be: designed by a great engineer and a great architect and decorated by the masterpieces of our great sculptors. But I found that he was an automobile maniac and that he believed that there was no monument on earth so fit for any great character or great event as a smooth highway, over which he might go at the rate of fifty or sixty miles an hour while he slaughtered his fellow men.

We are doing a great deal—perhaps, though, not wisely—in the matter of art. This afternoon I had a clerk of the Committee on Library make for me a memorandum of bills now pending before the Committee on Library, which is charged with preliminary consideration of those measures, for monuments, memorials, etc. I shall not undertake to give you this list, but it may interest you to know something about a few of the things that are proposed. There are some forty or fifty of them now pending,—and this Congress is young yet,—that propose an expense to the treasury of about \$1,828,000, the most expensive of which is to cost \$300,000 and the most modest \$1,000.

One gentleman proposes that we shall commemorate King Louis XVI of France, who permitted Lafayette to come over here and hazard his life in defense of our liberties in 1776. One—and I think perhaps it is the most reasonable thing done at the Senate of the United States in many years—authorizes the erection of statues to the memory of Thomas Jefferson and Alexander Hamilton. I think that the imagination of the Senate was appealed to by the idea that these two great men, who ran along side by side, rarely agreeing, but both doing great and constructive work for the young republic, should be honored in a parallel way in death or in a memorial after their death.

Our friends from Pennsylvania are characteristically liberal in their demands for memorials. There is one proposed to the Indian owners of Pennsylvania; one proposed to a young man who was the hired substitute of Mr. Lincoln in the war; one to General Mead, of Pennsylvania; one to General Peter Muhlenberg, of Pennsylvania; one to Conrad Weiser of Pennsylvania, a good man, no doubt, but I don't know who he was; one to Lafayette at Brandywine—what that means exactly I don't know, except that he was there during the campaign; one to General Morton, another gentleman whom, I regret to say, I do not know; one to General Grow, of Pennsylvania; one to Stephen Girard; one to the Hessians at Reading, Pa.; one on the Monongahela battle-ground.

It seems that the good men—well, most of the good men—from Pennsylvania are dead. There may be some apprehension on the part of these New Yorkers that Pennsylvania good men are going to die out and they want to preserve their memory, but I don't think that is quite true.

One is proposed to Gen. John Stark. About the only thing I can remember about John Stark is that he served in the American Revolution and he made some reckless declaration about Molly Stark being a widow if he failed to accomplish a certain action, a certain thing he wanted to do.

This I give to you hurriedly as an illustration of the sort of business that is presented to us for consideration. From that we are expected to select a very few and to give these few the stamp of the approval of the Committee. I think I violate no confidence when I say it to you, that I belong to a party of rigid economists. We are not ready to place money anywhere except in our own districts, and I rather think that somewhere I have heard from the leaders in my party, or somewhere tucked away in a pigeon hole of my desk I have instructions from those leaders, to

hold those appropriations down to the limit. Under the circumstances, I think the chances are that Pennsylvania will not get the twenty per cent of such appropriations that she has asked for.

But it is, speaking seriously for a moment, an indication of the fact that the people of this country are interested. I say the people, because these representatives reflect the wishes of their people. The people of this country are interested in the artistic development of the country. Now if you gentlemen can only direct that sentiment in the proper direction, the time will come when we not only will not have to be ashamed of the examples of art that we have, but we will have here in this country a great collection of masterpieces, and our people cultivated to an appreciation of that which is best in all lines of art.

The President: Senator Hitchcock, of Nebraska, is an honored guest this evening, and I am going to take the liberty of calling upon him for a few remarks.

ADDRESS OF SENATOR HITCHCOCK.

Mr. Toastmaster: I hardly see how I could be placed in a more awkward position. I am not upon the Library Committee and not upon the District of Columbia Commission; I know very little about architecture; and I have certainly had no notice that I should be called upon to say anything. I realize that the circumstantial evidence appears to be against me, from the fact that I am located at the speakers' table, but circumstantial evidence is not always reliable.

I remember some years ago hearing the story of a man who started downtown in the morning and his wife said, "John, take these umbrellas to be mended, will you?" and she handed him several umbrellas of every variety and of ancient vintage. She said, "Don't forget to bring them back to-night. Keep them on your mind all day," and he had them on his mind all day.

After he had taken them to the shop for repairs and gone about his business during the morning, he went to the usual restaurant for his lunch, and getting up from his luncheon, in an absent-minded condition, took his hat and conveniently and in an absent-minded way picked an umbrella from a neighboring peg. A lady seated at the table said, "Hold on, sir; that's my umbrella." He replied, "I beg your pardon, Madam. The fact is, I had umbrellas on my mind to-day; as I started downtown my wife——." "Well," she said, "never mind the story, just leave me the umbrella."

Evening came. He went to the shop again and regained the umbrellas and started home. He stopped to buy an evening paper on the corner, boarded a street car and then sat down in a vacant seat, put the umbrellas between his knees and raised his evening paper to scan the news of the day. As he did so, his eyes strayed

naturally over the top of the paper to a woman sitting on the opposite side, with a quite familiar countenance. She bowed pleasantly to him and said, "I see, sir, you've had a very prosperous day."

So circumstantial evidence was against him, but you know he was absolutely innocent.

I almost wish the Toastmaster had asked me to say something about the ladies. That is a topic that I might, in the absence of my wife, in the presence of these fair ones, take up. And when he spoke of the ladies giving color to this occasion, the old toast occurred to me, which perhaps is known to most of you but I shall venture to give it as my sole tribute to the ladies this evening:

"Here's to the young girls, but not too young, for the good die young, and who wants a dead one? Here's to the old girls, but not too old, for the old dye too, and who wants a dyed one?"

Seriously, Mr. Toastmaster, I can do little except to extend my congratulations, not only to you, the members of this great organization, with its worthy and its lofty purpose, but to the country, which is to be and undoubtedly has been the beneficiary to a great extent of your ideals and your strivings. I know of no country which has any greater need of an association of this sort. I know of no age where such an organization as you have was needed so much.

America is a great commercial expression of the world's energy. In America we are likely to lose sight of the ideal and the beautiful in the mad race for money. Your organization has done much and will do much to give to architecture some other expression and to preserve in the great profession which you represent those lasting ideals, those high purposes, which alone can give immortality.

I am almost sorry, as the thought occurs to me, to reflect that possibly in this country of ours your greatest efforts are put forth in the great cities, which are perhaps, with the possible exception of Washington, taking my friend Slayden's view, the greatest offenders in their mad sacrifice of everything human, artistic and ideal in the chase for the almighty dollar.

I heard the story of a man who was held up in New York at the point of a revolver and the highwayman said, "Give me your money or I will blow out your brains." The man replied "Blow away, I'd rather be in New York without brains than without money."

I came from the far West, Mr. Toastmaster, was born out there, and came very near being born an Indian, as I was born among the first white children in Omaha. I am glad to say that there is in the West here and there some expression of the higher ideals of the great profession you have here, and I am glad to say that in the West there is perhaps less enslavement of the human race to the idol which is worshipped in the East. I hope the time may come when our great cities will be freed from it in a degree, and I repeat in closing what I said in opening, that there is no country in the world where the task is greater or the need is greater for the preservation in a great profession, to which you belong, than in the United States. Everything has been commercialized to a deplorable extent—the law, journalism, and I think you

will admit that the profession that you belong to has been in danger of suffering from the same cause.

I am not prepared to say anything about the conditions here in Washington. Senator Chamberlain has had experience, and, as I say, I have never served on any committee that brought me in contact with any of these questions. I notice that Senator Chamberlain expresses the hope that Congress will sometime condemn the south side of Pennsylvania Avenue. If Congress has not already condemned the south side of Pennsylvania Avenue, it is the only organization or critic which has failed to do so. But it should be the purpose and the admirable purpose of your organization, which is at work in all parts of the country; it should be your purpose, and I commend you for it, to give attention to this great national capital, which is already one of the great world cities, and to have expressed here the highest and best and most beautiful type of city improvement. In a small way I shall be glad to co-operate with your great work, and not being on any responsible committee I shall not be restrained as my friend Slayden is by too much heed of economy.

The President: The next speaker is one who is equally at home in the arts and in nature: he has saved the arts and decency to one community; he has saved a great forest of great trees to the nation in California. I present Representative Kent, of California.

ADDRESS OF REPRESENTATIVE KENT OF CALIFORNIA.

Gentlemen—and I am proud as a Californian to be able to say to the ladies here, as well as to the men, My Fellow Citizens: I don't expect, Mr. Toastmaster and my fellow citizens, to be able to make much of a talk to you, because I am one of the talked-out body that has been so busy in passing wise legislation. Day before yesterday we spent something like \$75,000,000 in pensions and yesterday we declared war on Russia, and what we will do to-morrow I don't know. We are so fully responsible for the affairs of the world that we don't have much time to estimate and study out easy lives and vocations such as yours.

In one particular we are at one with you architects—the great doctrine of O. P. M.; "Other people's money." We, like you, are at liberty to spend freely the other people's money, and, as was seen day before yesterday, we are willing to do it. We don't get ten per cent commission on what we spend. In that respect we may be more disinterested than you are. We only want our jobs back. They pay \$7,500 a year, and I leave it to you if that is union wages on a percentage basis on an expenditure of seventy-five million.

Now, concerning propositions of art and architecture, there have from different times been different views. The worst thing I know about this difference in opinion and these different views is that they are permanently embodied. You can't get away from them. They stay. They stick.

Now I for my part am familiar with the architecture of the Piute Indian. I like that architecture. It is direct and unpretentious. They live in a country where there is very little need of overhead shelter. They pull up sage brush and make a shelter against the wind, or they used to do it, in their old, prehistoric, pure days of real Piute architecture; and if perchance the weather turned cold and the wind abated they used the building for fuel and thereby warmed themselves; that was real, utilitarian architecture, and it has not remained to curse those who succeeded them.

With the introduction of the kerosene oil can into the State of Nevada, where the Piute architectural range is, we had the beginning of a mixture of material, which was disadvantageous to art, and, worst of all, it bore some appearance of permanency. So the recent Piute architecture cannot be entirely destroyed in a reasonable length of time by the elements or by the simple device of using the structure for fuel.

Now when we come to Washington architecture, we have a stratification here of various ideas. We have the War and Navy Building and we have the more recent Postoffice Building, and they are permanent. They abide. In that, as in other respects, they are worse than Piute architecture. We have on the other hand the White House. People seem to think the White House looks good. The people that live in the White House think the White House looks good. There are many other people around the country that think the White House looks good as a residence. The thought of the White House brings nostalgia to those who have lived in it. They want to return.

I hope that you architects, in common with all the other business people of the United States, will contemplate the Sherman Anti-Trust Law. If you in conclave assembled agree to a certain stipulated system of charges and then cross State lines with those charges, you are liable to be prosecuted and jailed. That is a problem which you ought to carefully consider.

It seems to me as I review what very little I know about the history of architecture, that it began in the egotism of mausoleums, and I believe it might be fair to say that, beginning with mausoleums, it is finding its most recent development in the egotism of tombstones: I refer to the Carnegie libraries.

Speaking somewhat seriously for a moment, there are large economic problems resting heavily upon you: You daily face the question of wasting capital, and I have no doubt that you thoroughly realize your responsibility in that regard. Extravagance in building of course is tying up capital that otherwise might be productive, and forcing people to pay exorbitant rents on waste. It is not only a question of ordinary business utility, but to my mind a question of public duty to refrain from that sort of waste. You can find in New York City and other great cities, buildings upon which the whole productive part of the country must pay earnings, and such portion as is useless ornament is something upon which all of us must pay tribute forever, or else the capital put into it must be wasted as far as future productivity is concerned.

Whenever you gentlemen who absolutely know all about art get together and thoroughly agree upon the final canons of architecture, I trust that you will send your report to Congress, and I will promise you that if that report is less than four

million words in length, Congress will embalm it in the Congressional Record. We want to know.

And now, in closing, I want to ask you to give us your prayers and we will continue to make speeches for you.

The President: The next and final speaker of the evening needs no introduction: Mr. George B. Post.

ADDRESS OF MR. GEORGE B. POST.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen: I am sorry to tell you that I am going to talk shop. I cannot help it. It is the only sort of a talk that I am capable of giving on such an occasion.

As I look around this table, I am forcibly impressed by the marvelous changes which have occurred since in the late autumn of 1858 I commenced the study of the most exact and exacting and comprehensive of the arts, the art of architecture. I have practically seen the birth and evolution of American as distinguished from foreign architecture. When I entered the profession, the architects of the country, mostly foreigners, were of little or no consideration and so few in number that you could count them on your fingers. Now they are numbered by the thousands and spread throughout the length and breadth of our great country. The dinner this evening is an evidence of their present consideration.

I have seen a few devoted men, struggling for existence, found a society which has developed into this great and powerful organization. I have had the honor to be one of three of the first students to enter the atelier of that great master who has been called the father of American architecture, Richard Morris Hunt. It was the first class ever established in this country for the exclusive study of architecture. Now, almost every institution of learning has its architectural school and the schools overflow with pupils.

As an illustration of the extent of this educational movement, last year 1,336 students were enrolled in the list of the Society of Beaux-Arts to participate in its competition for its prizes; 3,662 sketches were made, and 2,356 finished drawings were submitted. As an evidence of the thoroughness of the education of these students, those who were selected for the Paris prize have almost uniformly carried off the medals of the Ecole de Beaux-Arts.

Before the Civil War a few splendid structures had been erected by the United States Government and by the governments of the States. Five or six stories was generally the extreme height of buildings and forty or fifty thousand dollars was an enormous cost for any individual building; and the employment of an architect for the design of that building was the exception and not the rule. Now eighteen or twenty stories is the ordinary height of the commercial building. They cost millions of dollars and many of them are forty or fifty stories high.

Before the war, fireproof work was almost unknown. The I-beam, an essential element in modern construction, had just been invented by Mr. Peter Cooper. The passenger elevator had not been thought of, and electricity, except in connection with the recently invented electric telegraph, was merely a plaything of the laboratory. No one dreamed that steel would ever be produced at almost the cost of wood.

When I entered the profession, it was torn by dissensions and jealousies and its few members were engaged in a war of styles. The Mediævalists could see no merit in classic art. The devotees of the Renaissance considered modern Gothic worthy of no consideration, and the pro-Raphaelites believed in neither. The American painters and sculptors were frankly outspoken in their opinion that there was no art in architecture.

Now how marked the change, a change which is the direct result of the work of this Society. The architects are now united in a harmonious effort for the advancement of their art, and their fellows, the painters and sculptors, have learned that the advancement of the art of architecture means the development of their own arts, for without architecture, painting and sculpture lack their greatest opportunity, and without the painter and sculptor, architecture itself can never reach its highest excellence.

Before the war, the Government was singularly fortunate in having secured by direct appointment architects of exceptional ability to design its work. The names of L'Enfant, Thornton, Bulfinch, Latrobe and Walter will ever be held in grateful memory by the members of my profession.

The work after the war for quite a long period was singularly bad. Of it the State, War and Navy, the Pension Building and the Postoffice are fair examples. All this is changed and the change is due to the untiring, persistent, and insistent effort, through half a century, of this Institute of Architects.

I remember with pride that it was during my administration of the Institute as its president that the Tarnsley act was first put in operation, and during my administration also that the Parking Commission was appointed, to prepare a sane, consistent and artistic scheme for the development of the city of Washington.

The creation of the National Art Commission is a most gratifying indication that a final awakening has occurred to the fact that in matters connected with art it is essential that there should be a resort to trained, expert judgment. Increase the powers of the Art Commission. Keep it absolutely free from politics. Make it a bureau of national art. Require it to formulate all schemes for artistic improvement. Make it select designs and appoint architects and other artists. Make it in future the final arbitrator in all matters of government art, and errors will be avoided and a sure result will be gained.

Before the war a comprehensive knowledge of art was possible only to those who were capable of extended foreign travel. Now the photographs and excellent prints of all that is beautiful in ancient and modern times are spread broadcast throughout the land by cheap periodicals and illustrated papers. Magnificent paintings by great masters and works of sculptors are almost daily transferred from

Europe to our public museums and private galleries, until the governments of Europe are alarmed at the loss of their most precious treasures. The people at large are insensibly but rapidly becoming critical and this education of the people is an assurance of the continued advancement of American art.

Never since the Augustan age has there been the opportunity for the rapid development of a great art now offered here. With the unexampled demand for excellence and beauty throughout the length and breadth of our great and ever growing country, liberally supported by the almost unlimited wealth of our people, with the work of the old world, past and present, for our inspiration and guidance, untrammeled by the necessity of servile compliance with artificial conventions, this generation can hardly fail to develop, not a style of American architecture, but a great American school of architecture which will be a principal factor in making our country a great art center, possibly the great art center of the world.

The Toastmaster: It is pleasing to know that not only the architects join in honoring our beloved dean, but that the laity, as expressed last night, also have combined to shower honors upon him; and now—what may not only please him but must please us as architects—a client has also expressed sympathy and satisfaction. President Finley of the College of New York telegraphs:

I regret exceedingly that I cannot after all be present to-night to represent the interest and satisfaction of the City College in the honor which has come to Mr. Post from the American architects. His best monument is the great group of buildings which expresses the noble aspirations of this city. The Chairman of the Board of Trustees was present last night at the award. I am deeply disappointed that I am not able to present in person to-night the congratulations of the college.

Now, ladies and gentlemen, gentlemen of the Institute, we have brought to the final close this strenuous season and the meeting is adjourned.

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